NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE
FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TRANSMITTING
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM
ANNUAL REPORTS

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National Wilderness Preservation System

Message from

The President of the United States

Transmitting

National Wilderness Preservation System

Annual Reports, 1965-1980

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United States Department of the Interior

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Note

To: State Office Wilderness Coordinators

From: Chief, Branch of Wilderness Resources (Washington Office)

Subject: Wilderness Annual Report

Enclosed is 1 set of the Annual Wilderness Report to Congress as requested by Section 7 of the Wilderness Act. The reports for 1988 and 1989 are under preparation and will be sent to you to add to your set.

You may want to keep your copy "secure" in the State Office, as the historical documents were hard to get, and loan them out or make copies from the master set.

Keith

Enclosure

89th Congress
1st Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Document
No. 79

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

February 8, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers

To the Congress of the United States:

The wonder of Nature is the treasure of America.

What we have in woods and forest, valley and stream, in the gorges and the mountains and the hills, we must not destroy. The precious legacy of preservation of beauty will be our gift to posterity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said a long time ago that "in the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

Emerson would have been cheered and comforted by the establishment of a national wilderness preservation system. On September 3, 1964, when I signed that law it brought into being the preservation for our time and for all time to come 9 million acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder.

The new law designated 54 national forest areas—9.1 million acres—as units of the national wilderness preservation system, with special provisions for certain restricted commercial uses for a limited period. Included were all the wilderness, wild, and canoe areas previously established by the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four national forest primitive areas—5.5 million acres—will be reviewed over a 10-year period for possible addition to the system. Also to be reviewed are all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national park system, as well as all such areas and roadless

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islands, regardless of size, in the national wildlife refuge and game ranges. None of the areas to be reviewed may be added to the system except as provided for by subsequent acts of Congress.

Only in our country have such positive measures been taken to preserve the wilderness adequately for its scenic and spiritual wealth. In the new conservation of this century, our concern is with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not only man's material welfare but the dignity of man himself.

The Congress can justly be proud of the contribution of foresight and prudent planning expressed by this measure to perpetuate our rare and rich natural heritage. Generations of Americans to come will enjoy a finer and more meaningful life because of these actions taken in these times.

It is now my privilege to send to the Congress today a report which, in accordance with the terms of the act last year, details the beginnings of our progress on a long road of "reason and faith."

I am confident that it is a road worth the travel and a journey we shall be proud to have pioneered.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 8, 1965.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE SYSTEM

Until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to national forest units of the national wilderness preservation system, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the Wilderness Act, and subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act. Lands within national forest units of the system may be prospected for purposes of gathering information about minerals if such prospecting is conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws, as they apply to national forest units of the system and to national forest "primitive areas," continue to be administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations pertaining to mineral-resource provisions of the Wilderness Act applicable to national forest units of the system are being drafted in the Department of the Interior.

The Department is preparing standards and plans for recurring mineral surveys of national forest units of the system, consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation, as contemplated by the act. The surveys, to be carried out by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, will be made available to the public and submitted to the President and to the Congress as they are completed.

MINERAL SURVEYS OF NATIONAL FOREST "PRIMITIVE AREAS"

The Department of the Interior is developing standards and plans for mineral surveys of national forest "primitive areas," aggregating approximately 5.5 million acres. The surveys, to be conducted by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, will be made available to the Congress as requested by the conference committee on S. 4, 88th Congress, so as to provide professional technical advice as to the presence or absence of minerals in each "primitive area" that may be proposed for wilderness designation.

REVIEWS OF ROADLESS AREAS AND ROADLESS ISLANDS

The Department of the Interior is preparing standards and plans for the review of all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national park system, and of all such areas and all roadless islands in the national wildlife refuges and game ranges as of the effective date of the act. Such reviews will include surveys of mineral resources of areas open to mineral leasing or mineral location. Based on the reviews, the Department will announce proposed recommendations as to the suitability of each roadless area or island for wilderness preservation. As provided in the act, public notice of proposed recommendations will be given and public hearings will be held in time to permit recommendations of the President concerning not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be transmitted to the Congress before September 3, 1967.

National park system units containing roadless areas at present encompass approximately 22.5 million acres. National wildlife refuges and game ranges containing roadless areas and roadless islands at present encompass approximately 24.1 million acres. The net area of roadless areas and islands within these gross acreages will be determined as the reviews are made.

Special care will be exercised in considering proposals to locate new roads across or near present roadless areas and islands in the national park system and the national wildlife refuge system pending review of the suitability of such areas and islands for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

PUBLIC DOMAIN AREAS

"Wilderness preservation" is one of the multiple purposes for which public lands and other Federal lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management may be retained and managed, at least during a temporary period ending June 30, 1969, as provided in Public Law 88–607. Under that act, such lands may not be given a designation or classification except as authorized by statute or defined in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Regulations are being drafted under which the Secretary will determine which of the lands exclusively administered by him through the Bureau of Land Management shall be disposed of or retained and managed. Public notice of proposed rulemaking will be given, Congress will be notified, and a public hearing will be held before the regulations will be issued in final form.

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Department of the Interior has received no offers of private gifts or contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The Secretary of Agriculture has instructed the Chief of the Forest Service to draft the regulations and to prepare instructions necessary in directing the protection, management, and use of the national forest units in the national wilderness preservation system which will, consistent with the intent of the act assure their continued administration in the best interest of all Americans.

In accordance with these instructions the Chief of the Forest Service has—

1. Issued an emergency directive (app. I hereof) ordering that all national forest wilderness and national forest primitive areas shall continue to be managed, insofar as consistent with the Wilderness Act, under the applicable regulations, policies, and directives which were in effect on September 3, 1964. This emergency directive is intended to provide the policy continuity necessary for interim protection and management of those areas formerly designated as Wilderness and Wild Areas under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations U-1 and U-2; as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area under regulation U-3, and as primitive areas under regulation L-20.
2. Initiated development of a draft of general regulations for the management and use of national forest wilderness consistent with the provisions of the Wilderness Act. This draft is presently being reviewed for administrative and legal sufficiency.
3. Prepared a draft of policy guidelines and instructions for Forest Service field use. This draft is being critically reviewed and will be adjusted as necessary.
4. Initiated action leading to the preparation of an orderly schedule for studying and reporting on national forest primitive areas as to their suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

When the regulations and policy guidelines and instructions have been reviewed for legal sufficiency, conformance with the act, and conformance with other statutory requirements under which the national forests are administered, they will be reviewed with representatives of citizen groups that have expressed an interest in participating in such a review, and with appropriate Government agencies. The regulations will then be promulgated and the policy guidelines and instructions will become effective.

Enclosed as appendix II is a list giving the name, location, and brief description of each national forest unit of the national wilderness preservation system. Also given for each unit is its size. Appendix III is a list giving the name, location, and brief description of the national forest primitive areas. In some instances it can be expected that the preparation of the map and legal description required by the act will result in more precise information than has heretofore been available. This may result in some minor adjustments in the acreages given in the enclosed list.

APPENDIX I

FOREST SERVICE MANUAL

Washington, D.C.

October 22, 1964

Emergency Directive No. 54 Expires: June 30, 1965
Distribution: Inservice holders of FSM 2300.
Chapter 2320: Recreation areas managed in near-natural condition.

Policies are being formulated and regulations are being drafted for the administration and management of the national forest areas in the national wilderness preservation system established under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88–577). The regulations will be published in the Federal Register and, along with policies and restrictions, will be incorporated in the Forest Service Manual as soon as possible.

To provide policy continuity necessary for interim protection and management of those areas formerly designated as "wilderness" and "wild" under Secretary of Agriculture Regulations U–1 and U–2 and areas designated as "primitive" under regulation L–20 which are now managed under regulation U–2a, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as designated under regulation U–3, all such lands shall continue to be managed, insofar as is consistent with the Wilderness Act, under the applicable regulations, policies, and directives of the Forest Service which were in effect on September 3, 1964. Instances where such management would appear to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Wilderness Act should be brought to the attention of the Washington office.

This directive shall expire upon the issuance of regulations, policies, and directives pursuant to the Wilderness Act, but not later than June 30, 1965.

RICHARD J. COSTLEY,
Director, Division of Recreation and Land Uses.

APPENDIX II

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Summary

State	*Net acreage*	*State*	*Net acreage*
Arizona	422, 990	New Mexico	678, 661
California	1, 256, 884	North Carolina	21, 055
Colorado	274, 859	Oregon	662, 847
Idaho	987, 910	Washington	583, 196
Minnesota	[1] 886, 673	Wyoming	1, 812, 012
Montana	1, 482, 567		
Nevada	64, 667	Grand total	9, 139, 721
New Hampshire	5, 400	Total number areas	54

[1] The Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system

ARIZONA

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18, 000	18, 000	On the crest of Chiricahua Mountain Range with precipitous scenic canyons radiating from the summit. Among the game species is the rare Chiricahua squirrel, which is found only in this vicinity.
Galiuro	do	do	55, 000	55, 000	Knifelike mountains jutting out of the Arizona plain. Extremely steep slopes limit travel to constructed trails. For experienced travelers there is good hunting.
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205, 346	205, 000	Precipitous topography containing many geological formations. Wildlife, but no fishing.
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20, 850	20, 850	Precipitous mountains. Prehistoric and Pueblo Indian cliff dwellings. Varied vegetation and wildlife.
Superstition	do	do	124, 140	124, 140	Extremely rough with occasional prominent peaks. Abundant with mining folklore of the Southwest, particularly from the prospecting days.
		CALIFORNIA			
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19, 080	19, 080	A wild mountainous area of volcanic origin near Mount Lassen in northern California. Attractive small lakes with good fishing and some wildlife.
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9, 022	9, 022	Gentle to rugged topography reaching maximum altitude of 8,911 feet. Habitat of dear and mountain sheep. Challenging to hikers, with rewards of exceptional views.
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62, 561	62, 121	Picturesque domes and spires of bare rock. Elevations from 3,000 to 9,529 feet. Traversed by the precipitous South Fork of Kern River Canyon. Virgin forests cover some 6,000 acres.
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9, 000	9, 000	Rugged canyons and jagged peaks approaching 13,000 feet. Mountain lakes and cascading streams. Meadows carpeted with spring flowers. Abundant wildlife, fishing and remnants of 5 glaciers.
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev.	33, 800	33, 800	
Total			42, 800	42, 800	
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230, 217	228, 932	Spectacular Sierra Crest country with elevations up to nearly 14,500 feet at Mount Whitney. Hundreds of lakes and streams, many with native golden trout. John Muir Trail traverses much of area. Wildlife, vegetation, and geologic features in abundance.
	Sierra	Fresno	274, 046	274, 046	
Total			504, 263	502, 978	

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214, 543	213, 283	Outstanding mountain scenery of 2 types: the Marble Mountains of white and gray marble, and high granitic peaks to the south. A wide variety of tree species. Both stream and lake fishing.
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61, 508	61, 433	Rugged peaks and spires of unusual grandeur. One of finest climbing regions in the Sierra Nevada. Many streams, nearly 400 lakes, and about 25 remnants of glaciers.
	Sierra	Fresno	48, 051	48, 051	
Total			109, 559	109, 484	
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 560	41, 560	High granite crest zone. Rugged and sparsely timbered. Abundant wildlife. Lake and stream fishing.
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8, 840	8, 840	
Total			50, 400	50, 400	
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34, 718	33, 898	San Gorgonio Peak, 11,485 feet; desert to alpine scenery and vegetation.
San Jacinto	do	do	21, 955	20, 565	Mountains, meadows, and flats atop precipitous cliffs rising high above the Palm Springs desert country.
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69, 547	68, 507	A 15-mile-long ridge, most of it over 9,000 feet in elevation. Numerous peaks, small meadows, and lakes. Summer range for mule deer.
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16, 335	15, 695	Of particular interest because of volcanic-origin peaks, and lava flows. It has several timberbound fishing lakes, and peaks of scenic grandeur.
Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 916	Variety of natural rugged scenery. Abundant wildlife, Good stream fishing in early part of season.
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135	
Total			111, 091	109, 051	
		COLORADO			
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	26, 300	26, 300	Along the Continental Divide with peaks exceeding 14,000 feet. Abundance of wildlife in an alpine and subalpine setting. Fishing in all streams and lakes.
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	22, 700	22, 700	
Total			49, 000	49, 000	
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	66, 280	66, 100	Includes Snowmass Mountain, Maroon Bells, and Pyramid Peak, all over 14,000 feet high. Mountain sheep summer and winter at Conundrum Hot Springs. Excellent fishing.

Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72, 180	72, 180	High, rough, scenic country astride the Continental Divide. Mount Zirkel, 12,220 feet in elevation, is the highest peak. Many lakes and streams with good fishing. An elk summer range.
Rawan	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	26, 797	25, 579	In Medicine Bow Range. Includes a small glacier and numerous glacial lakes. Part of area is exceptionally rugged. Good fishing.
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	62, 000	62, 000	Embraces portions of several high mountain ranges, open park ranges, lakes, and rushing streams. Summer range of many deer and elk.
IDAHO					
Selway-Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot Clearwater Nezperce	Hamilton, Mont Orofino Grangeville	165, 168 265, 580 558, 431	164, 946 265, 580 557, 384	Mountainous, wooded area lying mostly west of the Bitterroot Range. Wildlife and vegetation of great variety.
Total			989, 179	987, 910	
MONTANA					
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead Deerlodge Bitterroot	Dillon Butte Hamilton	72, 526 45, 398 41, 162	72, 526 44, 115 41, 162	A scenic chain of high, barren, and precipitous peaks along the Continental Divide. Forested slopes flank the crest. Numerous lakes and streams.
Total			159, 086	157, 803	
Bob Marshall	Flathead Lewis and Clark	Kalispell Great Falls	710, 000 240, 000	710, 000 240, 000	A spectacular mountain area with a wide variety of flora and fauna. Outstanding opportunities for elk hunting and cutthroat trout fishing. Of great geologic interest climaxed by the "Chinese Wall."
Total			950, 000	950, 000	
Cabinet Mountain	Kaniksu Kootenai	Sandpoint, Idaho Libby	39, 663 54, 609	39, 663 54, 609	A lofty, peak-studded area of scenic grandeur. Big game and wild flowers in abundance.
Total			94, 272	94, 272	
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28, 562	28, 562	Spectacular limestone cliffs and other geologic formations. Of interest relating to Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Selway-Bitterroot [2]	Bitterroot Lolo	Hamilton Missoula	244, 470 10, 010	244, 150 7, 780	Mountainous, wooded area lying mostly west of the Bitterroot Range. Wildlife and vegetation of great variety.
Total			254, 480	251, 930	

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[1] Area is also in Montana.

[2] Area is also in Idaho.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

NEVADA

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667	Rugged mountainous terrain with 8 peaks over 10,000 feet. Deer plentiful; small game and birds numerous. Good fishing in streams and 1 lake. One of the most scenic and remote spots in Nevada.
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,400	5,400	A rough, rugged mountain basin on the slopes of Mount Washington. Accessible by trail. Elevations from 1,700 to 5,800 feet.
NEW MEXICO					
Gila[3]	Gila	Silver City	438,626	438,360	Topography rough to precipitous. Many deer box canyons. Good hunting and trout fishing.
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25,000	25,000	High back country with trout lakes and streams; elk and deer hunting.
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	140,000	140,000	
Total			165,000	165,000	
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132	A high mountain plateau. Dense stands of spruce and open meadows with small trout streams. Some deer, turkey, and grouse hunting.
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,051	6,051	Outstanding scenery. Includes Wheeler Peak, elevation 13,160 feet—highest in New Mexico.
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	28,230	28,118	A variety of mountain scenery and forest cover types. Elevation 6,000 to 11,000 feet.
NORTH CAROLINA					
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,655	7,655	Deep, rough gorge with cascades, virgin timber, and flowering shrubs. Elevation ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 feet.

Shining Rock	do		13, 400	13, 400	Unique vegetation cover surmounted by Shining Rock Mountain of white quartz. Many waterfalls and springs. Outstanding deer and bear population. Good stream fishing.
OREGON					
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19, 240	19, 240	Straddles the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Includes snowcapped Diamond Peak, 8,750 feet elevation and 33 lakes. Occasional small mountain meadows adjacent to the lakes.
	Willamette	Eugene	16, 200	16, 200	
Total			35, 440	35, 440	
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	220, 280	216, 250	Embraces some of the highest peaks and best fishing waters in eastern Oregon. Many geological formations, elk, deer, bear, and lesser wildlife species are common.
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18, 709	18, 709	Spectacular Gearhart Notch, rock palisades, good hunting and fishing. Has areas of all local timber types on its slopes.
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	78, 850	78, 850	A rough, steep, mountainous area from 500 to 5,000 feet in elevation. Noted for several rare and unusual plants and trees, including kalmiopsis leachiana and 17 species of conifers. Abundant wildlife and good fishing.
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23, 071	23, 071	Mountain lakes within a bowl formed by 8 prominent peaks. Elevations range from 5,000 to 7,950 feet. Abundant wildlife and good fishing.
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14, 160	14, 160	Occupies the high country north and west of the summit of famous Mount Hood. Outstanding examples of alpine meadows and living glaciers surround the peak.
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Vend	8, 625	8, 625	Straddles the summit of the Cascade Mountains. Includes snowcapped Mount Washington, Little Belknap and Belknap Craters. Vast fields of lava beds of recent origin, open glades, and varied alpine timber types.
	Willamette	Eugene	38, 030	38, 030	
Total			46, 655	46, 655	
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33, 653	33, 004	Centered around Strawberry Mountain and Strawberry Lake. Occupies the most rugged area in John Day country. 7 high mountain lakes, alpine meadows, unique rock formations and varied timber types.
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59, 875	59, 875	Includes the Three Sisters Mountains. Numerous peaks and glaciers, among them Collier glacier, Oregon's largest, on North Sister. Area contains 111 lakes.
	Willamette	Eugene	136, 833	136, 833	
Total			196, 708	196, 708	
WASHINGTON					
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	213, 100	212, 850	Outstanding for its many glaciers, numerous lakes, and alpine scenery. Glacier Peak is the central attraction. More than 30 peaks rise up to 8,000 feet above intervening valleys.
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	245, 405	245, 255	
Total			458, 505	458, 105	

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[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

Name of wilderness	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot Snoqualmie	Vancouver Seattle	59, 740 22, 940	59, 740 22, 940	Extremely precipitous peaks. Glaciers, several large lakes, and great profusion of mountain flora. Mountain goats abundant.
Total			82, 680	82, 680	
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42, 411	42, 411	Largely above timberline; spectacular "Around the Mountain" trail.
		WYOMING			
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383, 300	383, 300	In the Wind River Range. Elevations from 8,500 to 13,785 feet on Gannett Peak, the highest in Wyoming. Area characterized by massive granite outcrops. Hundreds of lakes and picturesque streams provide excellent fishing. Noted for mountain climbing and live glaciers.
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	359, 700	359, 700	Includes glaciers, natural bridge, standing petrified trees. Excellent hunting and fishing.
South Absaroka	do	do	506, 300	505, 552	Fishhawk Glacier, deep, straight-walled canyons. Back-country packhorse trips.
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563, 500	563, 460	Region of high plateaus, large valleys, and mountain meadows that can be easily traversed. Includes Two Ocean Pass, where Two Ocean Creek divides and sends 1 stream to the Pacific and 1 to the Atlantic. Noted for elk hunting and fishing. Summer range for Jackson Hole elk herd.
Subtotal, wilderness			8, 275, 289	8, 253, 048	
		BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA, MINN.			
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1, 034, 852	886, 673	The finest canoe country in America with hundreds of lakes ideal for canoeing. Excellent fishing in more remote regions. Largest wilderness east of the Rockies.
Grand total, wilderness and canoe area.			9, 310, 141	9, 139, 721	

APPENDIX III

National forest primitive areas—Summary

State	Net acreage	State	Net acreage	State	Net acreage
Arizona	250, 936	Montana	417, 140	Washington	801, 000
California	563, 152	New Mexico	335, 424	Wyoming	586, 000
Colorado	554, 283	Oregon	86, 700		
Idaho	1, 642, 388	Utah	240, 717	Grand total	5, 477, 740
				Total number of areas	34

National forest primitive areas

ARIZONA

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
Blue Range [1]	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139	Traversed by the Mogollon Rim with spruce and fir in the high country above and ponderosa pine in the broken country below. Big game is abundant.
Mount Baldy	do	do	7, 400	7, 400	On northeast slope of Mount Baldy at the head of the West Fork of the Little Colorado River. Elevation to 11,496 feet.
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 530	8, 530	Moderately rough terrain along Verde Rim. Big game hunting good but difficult because of heavy cover and steep canyons.
	Tonto	Phoenix	8, 970	8, 915	
Total			17, 500	17, 445	
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	22, 305	21, 207	Includes a good representation of the canyon types of flora and fauna of northern Arizona. Spectacular geological formations.
	Kaibab	Williams	5, 950	5, 807	
	Prescott	Prescott	18, 975	18, 938	
Total			47, 230	45, 952	

CALIFORNIA

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net	Special features
Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	California's southernmost classified area. Contains unusual unburned virgin brush type.
Desolation Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343	Extremely rough, rugged, and alpine in every respect. Elevations from 6,500 to 10,020 feet.
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	Angeles	Pasadena	35, 267	35, 267	Area of deep canyons 40 miles by road from Los Angeles.
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	Includes many lakes, fine fishing, high granite topography.

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[1] Area is also in New Mexico.

National forest primitive areas—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040	Extremely rough mountainous area, possibly the most truly wild in California. Includes Tehipite Valley, which approaches the scenic scale of Yosemite Valley. Great variety of vegetation and life zones between Tehipite Valley floor and surrounding elevations. Monarch Divide is area of rough terrain with few travel routes.
	Sierra	Fresno	5,960	5,960	
Total			13,000	13,000	
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	28,576	A region of scenic beauty, including granite peaks, many alpine lakes, and numerous streams teeming with trout.
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,724	
Total			285,756	223,300	
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	74,990	74,458	Embraces main range of San Rafael Mountains.
Ventana	do	do	54,857	52,769	Area of low elevation but rugged terrain.

COLORADO

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net	Special features
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	117,800	117,800	Rolling, rim-rocked plateau dotted with ponds. Summer range for the noted White River migratory deer and elk herds.
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	32,400	32,379	Spectacular knife ridges and pinnacles of the Gore Range are superlative rock-climbing terrain.
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28,875	28,825	
Total			61,275	61,204	
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240,000	238,080	The Needle Mountains challenge rock climbers across the Nation. The San Juans abound in wildlife. Includes a grizzly bear management area. Large expanses without trails.
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252	Extremely rugged mountains, lakes, and waterfalls. Wildlife is varied and abundant.
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56,600	56,600	Adjoins the San Juan Primitive Area along the Continental Divide at the headwaters of the Rio Grande. Noted for trout fishing.
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,600	9,600	Includes 5 mountains and 2 major peaks of the Wilson Range. Large and small game are found in considerable numbers.
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17,747	17,747	
			27,347	27,347	

		IDAHO			
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996	Rugged, scenic, and mountainous, with towering peaks and deep canyons, Embraces the Middle Fork of Salmon River, noted for float boating and fishing, Excellent hunting. Large herds of deer and elk. Big horn sheep common along the river.
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,293	
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,336	
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	240,951	
Total			1,232,744	1,224,576	
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122,500	122,500	Good hunting and fishing. More than 40 miles of frontage on the Salmon River. Rugged terrain and beautiful scenery. Adjoins Idaho Primitive Area.
	Nes perce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370	
Total			217,185	216,870	
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144,300	144,300	Scenic terrain featuring the Sawtooth Mountains. Numerous deep gorges and glacial basins, 170 alpine lakes. Fishing good to excellent. Noted for wildlife—deer, elk, mountain goat, bear, mountain lion, small game.
	Challis	Challis	7,900	7,900	
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48,742	48,742	
Total			200,942	200,942	
		MONTANA			
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	High mountain area, mainly wooded. Lofty peaks. Very good fishing; fair hunting, expecially for moose.
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	Rugged high mountain area. Includes Granite Peak (highest in Montana) and Grasshopper Glacier.
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	
Total			230,000	230,000	
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75,500	73,340	High mountainous area of alpine lakes and peaks, containing glaciers and unique glacial evidence. Grizzly bear and mountain goat plentiful.
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,000	49,800	Wild, moderately rough topography. Outstanding fishing.
		NEW MEXICO			
Gila [2]	Gila	Silver City	132,788	129,630	Topography rough to precipitous. Many deep box canyons. Good hunting and trout fishing.
Black Range	do	do	169,984	169,196	Rough, forested terrain. Good trout fishing and hunting, including the best deer and bear hunting in New Mexico.
Blue Range [3]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36,598	36,598	Traversed by the Mogollon Rim with spruce and fir in the high country above and ponderosa pine in the broken country below. Big game is abundant.

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[2] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[3] Area is also in Arizona.

National forest primitive areas—Continued

Name of primitive area	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)		Special features
			Gross	Net	
		OREGON			
Mount Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	25, 710	25, 710	Snowcapped Mount Jefferson, 10,495 feet, 2d highest peak in Oregon. Perpetual glaciers and Three Fingered Jack are the main features of this Cascade Summit area.
	Mount Hood	Portland	3, 470	3, 470	
	Willamette	Eugene	57, 520	57, 520	
Total			86, 700	86, 700	
		UTAH			
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	166, 794	166, 794	The High Uinta Mountains, ranging from 8,000 to 13,449 feet, are the highest in Utah and the only major east-west range in the United States. A wild, picturesque region, rich in scenic, geological, and biological interest. Noted for its small-lake fishing in over 250 lakes.
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73, 923	73, 923	
Total			240, 717	240, 717	
		WASHINGTON			
North Cascade	Mount Baker	Bellingham	434, 200	434, 200	An area to satisfy the demands of the most strenuous wilderness seeker, where he can travel for months without retracing his steps.
	Okanogan	Okanogan	366, 800	366, 800	
Total			801, 000	801, 000	
		WYOMING			
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137, 000	137, 000	The glacial sculpture of the Bighorn Range left near-vertical walls of 1,000 to 5,000 feet high. Numerous lakes and remnants of glaciers near Cloud Peak and Blacktooth Mountain.
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177, 000	177, 000	Extremely rugged topography. Includes Fremont Peak, innumerable alpine lakes, and some of the largest living glaciers in the United States.
Popo Agie	do	do	70, 000	70, 000	Extremely rough topography along the Continental Divide. Contains 75 lakes; rich in historical lore.
Stratified	do	do	202, 000	202, 000	A region of narrow valleys and broad, flat-topped mountains, built up of lava flow. Rich in petrified forest remains. Abundant game.
Grand total, primitive areas.			5, 580, 185	5, 477, 740	

○

Public Law 88-577
88th Congress, S. 4
September 3, 1964

An Act

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Wilderness Act.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act".

WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

78 STAT. 890.
78 STAT. 891.

DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geo-

logical, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—EXTENT OF SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness", "wild", or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act. Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such area as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area,

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

Congressional approval.

78 STAT. 891.
78 STAT. 892.

Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

Report to President.

Presidential recommendation to Congress.

Congressional approval.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

Suitability.

(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

Publication in Federal Register.

(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

Hearings.

Publication in Federal Register.

78 STAT. 892.

78 STAT. 893.

(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recom-

Proposed modification.

mendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference
with the purpose for which national forests are established as set
16 USC 475. forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-
16 USC 528-531. Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and pro-
visions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-
16 USC 577-577b. first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thye-Blatnik
Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat.
16 USC 577c-577h. 568), and the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public
16 USC 577d-1, Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326),
577g-1, 577h. as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of
the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority
under which units of the national park system are created.
Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or
other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area
pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards
evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or
other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act
39 Stat. 535. of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area
16 USC 1 et seq. was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain
to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of
June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2)
41 Stat. 1063. of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of
49 Stat. 838. August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency admin-
istering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for
preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer
such area for such other purposes for which it may have been estab-
78 STAT. 893. lished as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as other-
78 STAT. 894. wise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the
public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conser-
vation, and historical use.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

Mineral leases, claims, etc.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the

78 STAT. 894.
78 STAT. 895.

provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources.

(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws. 78 STAT. 895.

78 STAT. 896.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or

Transfers, restriction.

causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

Acquisition.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system, including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

Approved September 3, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1538 accompanying H. R. 9070 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 109 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 109 (1963): Apr. 4, 8, considered in Senate.
Apr. 9, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.
July 30, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 9070.
Aug. 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

GPO 35-139

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 381

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

FEBRUARY 14, 1966.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, with accompanying papers

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To the Congress of the United States:

The period of expansion and exploration, the great era of successive western frontiers, has now become a part of our American past. To the pioneer of history the wilderness was a foe to be conquered, so that he might make farms and pastures out of the endless forests.

Today's pioneer has a new purpose—to preserve some remnants of that wilderness from the onrush of modern civilization.

The ax and the plow will not serve us in this struggle. Today's instruments are more subtle. They are progressive law and informed public opinion—demanding that we maintain our wilderness birthright.

The Wilderness Act is one in the long list of creative conservation measures that Congress has passed and I have signed into law.

Legislation is one thing; administration is another. The executive branch must fulfill its responsibility with commonsense and imagination. Our people must be given the opportunity to know, even for short periods of time, the wonders of God's creation expressed in earth's wilderness areas.

The maintenance of our existing wilderness system is a priority program of the Federal Government. We are constantly reviewing primitive and roadless areas to determine whether they should be recommended for preservation as part of our wilderness system.

The Congress has wisely provided for public participation as reviews of the primitive and roadless areas proceed. I am determined to assure that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior will provide full opportunity for the expression of public views before final recommendations are prepared for transmittal to the Congress.

I am pleased to send to Congress today the second annual report of our progress in implementing the Wilderness Act. We are well underway toward protecting God's gift of mystery and wonder that is the American wilderness.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 14, 1966.*

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE SYSTEM

Until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to national forest units of the national wilderness preservation system, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the Wilderness Act, and subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act. Lands within national forest units of the system may be prospected for purposes of gathering information about minerals if such prospecting is conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws, as they apply to national forest units of the system and to national forest primitive areas, continue to be administered by the Department of the Interior.

MINERAL EVALUTAION STUDIES

Mineral evaluation studies of the national wilderness preservation system are a function of the Department of the Interior.

During the past year mineral surveys by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have been confined to national forest primitive areas which are being reviewed by the Department of Agriculture as a basis for recommending whether they are suitable or not suitable for addition to the system. Priority is being given to studies in the primitive areas in order to insure their mineral appraisal within the 10-year limit established for the reviews. Fieldwork in seven primitive areas has been completed. Published reports are expected in 1966.

Review of Roadless Areas and Roadless Islands

All roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more in the national park system and all such areas as well as roadless islands in the national wildlife refuge system are to be reviewed under plans developed by the Department of the Interior. Recommendations whether the areas or islands are suitable or not suitable for preservation as wilderness will then be proposed by the Department. Public notice of these proposals and subsequent public hearings will be scheduled in time to permit consideration of public comments and transmittal of Presidential recommendations to the Congress on not less than one-third of the areas and islands prior to September 3, 1967.

The gross acreage of national park system units containing roadless areas has been stated as 22.7 million acres, as of the effective date of the Wilderness Act. The gross acreage of national wildlife refuge system units containing roadless areas and roadless islands has been stated as 24.1 million acres, as of the same date. The reviews will determine the net acreages of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and of roadless islands within the gross acreages.

The National Park Service has begun or will soon begin Wilderness Act reviews in the following units of the national park system:

Big Bend National Park, Tex.
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.
Everglades National Park, Fla.
Glacier National Park, Mont.
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.
Isle Royale National Park, Mich.
Kings Canyon National Park, Calif.
Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.
Olympic National Park, Wash.
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.
Pinnacles National Monument, Calif.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
Sequoia National Park, Calif.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has begun the assembly of basic data on various units of the national wildlife refuge system.

Proposals for locating new roads in or near present roadless areas and roadless islands will be subject to critical study pending recommendations on their suitability or nonsuitability for addition to the national wilderness preservation system.

PROPOSED REGULATIONS

The Department on July 22 issued proposed rulemaking in title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations governing Wilderness Act activities within the Department's jurisdiction (30 F.R. 9362–9364). The proposed regulations would provide criteria, standards, and procedures for the Wilderness Act reviews within the national park system and the national wildlife refuge system, including the holding of public hearings and the submission of recommendations to the President. They would also implement certain provisions of the Wilderness Act pertaining to prospecting and the operation of the U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws within the national forest wilderness.

Suggestions received from individuals and organizations are under careful consideration.

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION IN PUBLIC DOMAIN AREAS

"Wilderness preservation" is one of the purposes for which public lands and other Federal lands exclusively administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management may be retained and managed, during a temporary period ending June 30, 1969, as provided in the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411–1418).

Regulations were issued during the year containing criteria and procedures under which determinations will be made under the act as to which of the public lands exclusively administered by the Department through the Bureau of Land Management shall be sold or retained and managed (43 CFR 2410, 2411; 30 F.R. 12916–12922). Retention for purposes of wilderness preservation is authorized in the regulations where the lands contain wilderness values which would be lost to the general public if transferred out of Federal ownership. An inventory of areas is now under way in the Bureau of Land Management.

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Department of the Interior has received no offers of private gifts or contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The Chief of the Forest Service drafted proposed regulations and policy guidelines under which national forest wilderness will be administered These were circulated to interested groups and individuals on July 19, 1965, and comments were invited. The response to this invitation was large. It has been carefully analyzed and will serve as a basis for decisions to be incorporated in the final regulations.

The regulations dealing with the Boundary Waters Canoe Area were published in the Federal Register on December 21, 1965. These will be expanded to cover all national forest wildernesses early in 1966. Policy guidelines and procedural instructions, most of which are already prepared, will then be released as part of the Forest Service Manual.

As required in section 3(a)(1) of the Wilderness Act, newly prepared maps and legal descriptions of each unit of national forest wilderness were filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives prior to September 3, 1965. In the preparation of these maps and descriptions, the area of each unit was recomputed. Because this work was done using maps which were more accurate and up to date than those used in the original classification reports, the acreage of some units was found to be somewhat different from that given in our 1965 report to Congress. Boundaries were not changed, but the apparent acreage increased on some units and decreased on others. The net result of these changes reduced the preliminary total acreage of national forest land included in the national forest wilderness preservation system by 31,639 acres, to a more accurate present total of 9,108,082 acres. The net acreages by States and the changes by individual units are tabulated in appendix I. Land status studies presently underway in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area indicate that significant differences in acreages may be found there. These will be shown in our next report.

The required study of primitive areas is well underway. The first public hearing under the Wilderness Act was held in Santa Barbara, Calif., on November 8, 1965. This concerned the San Rafael Primitive Area. Studies are nearing completion on five additional primitive areas, and public hearings will be scheduled as rapidly as proposals are firmed up.

Effective liaison has been established with the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior. Plans for field studies and the schedule of public hearings will be correlated with their planned examination of mineral resources.

There have been no changes in primitive area classification. However, the High Sierra Primitive Area was modified by Public Law

89–111. This reduced national forest land within the primitive area by 2,753 acres, adding this area to the Kings Canyon National Park. The primitive area summary by States and a tabulation of individual areas are given in appendix II.

The Department of Agriculture has not received any offers of private gifts or contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

APPENDIX I

National forest units of the national wilderness preservation system—Summary

	Net acreage		*Net acreage*
Arizona	420, 707	New Mexico	679, 398
California	1, 256, 884	North Carolina	20, 975
Colorado	280, 104	Oregon	665, 062
Idaho	987, 910	Washington	576, 589
Minnesota	[1] 886, 673	Wyoming	1, 780, 994
Montana	1, 482, 567		
Nevada	64, 667	Grand total	9, 108, 082
New Hampshire	5, 552	Total number areas	54

[1] The Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

National forest areas in the national wilderness preservation system, Dec. 31, 1965

ARIZONA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Sept. 3, 1964		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1965	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000			18,000	18,000
Galiuro	do	do	55,000	55,000	−2,283	−2,283	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,000			205,346	205,000
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20,850	20,850			20,850	20,850
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,140			124,140	124,140

CALIFORNIA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Sept. 3, 1964		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1965	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080			19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022			9,022	9,022
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121			62,561	62,121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	9,000			9,000	9,000
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33,800	33,800			33,800	33,800
Total			42,800	42,800			42,800	42,800
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230,217	228,932			230,217	228,932
Total	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,046			274,046	274,046
Total			504,263	502,978			504,263	502,978
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,283			214,543	213,283
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61,508	61,433			61,508	61,433
	Sierra	Fresno	48,051	48,051			48,051	48,051
Total			109,559	109,484			109,559	109,484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41,560	41,560			41,560	41,560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8,840	8,840			8,840	8,840
Total			50,400	50,400			50,400	50,400
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	33,898			34,718	33,898
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,565			21,955	20,565
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507			69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695			16,335	15,695

National forest areas in the national wilderness preservation system, Dec. 31, 1965—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Sept. 3, 1964		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1965	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 916			73, 876	72, 916
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135			37, 215	36, 135
Total			111, 091	109, 051			111, 091	109, 051
			COLORADO					
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	26, 300	26, 300	−1, 978	−1, 978	24, 322	24, 322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	22, 700	22, 700	+1, 464	+1, 464	24, 164	24, 164
Total			49, 000	49, 000	−514	−514	48, 486	48, 486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	66, 280	66, 100	+5, 049	+4, 960	71, 329	71, 060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72, 180	72, 180	+292	+292	72, 472	72, 472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	26, 797	25, 579	+667	+1, 095	27, 464	26, 674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	62, 000	62, 000	−588	−588	61, 412	61, 412
			IDAHO					
Selway, Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165, 168	164, 946			164, 168	164, 946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265, 580	265, 580			265, 580	265, 580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558, 431	557, 384			558, 431	557, 384
Total			989, 179	987, 910			989, 179	987, 910
			MONTANA					
Anconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72, 526	72, 526			72, 526	72, 526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45, 398	44, 115			45, 398	44, 115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41, 162	41, 162			41, 162	41, 162
Total			159, 086	157, 803			159, 086	157, 803

Bob Marshall	Flathead Lewis and Clark	Kalispell Great Falls	710,000 240,000	710,000 240,000			710,000 240,000	710,000 240,000
Total			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu Kootenai	Standpoint, Idaho Libby	39,663 54,609	39,663 54,609			39,663 54,609	39,663 54,609
Total			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562			28,562	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot Lolo	Hamilton Missoula	244,470 10,010	244,150 7,780			244,470 10,010	244,150 7,780
Total			254,480	251,930			254,480	251,930
		NEVADA						
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667			64,827	64,667
		NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,400	5,400	+152	+152	5,552	5,552
		NEW MEXICO						
Gila [2]	Gila	Silver City	438,626	438,360	−4,710	−4,710	433,916	433,650
Pecos	Carson Santa Fe	Taos Santa Fe	25,000 140,000	25,000 140,000			142,059 25,357	142,059 25,357
Total			165,000	165,000	+2,416	+2,416	167,416	167,416
San Pedro Parks **Wheeler Peak** **White Mountain**	Santa Fe Carson Lincoln	Santa Fe Taos Alamogordo	41,132 6,051 28,230	41,132 6,051 28,118	 −22 +3,053	 −22 +3,053	41,132 6,029 31,283	41,132 6,029 31,171
		NORTH CAROLINA						
Linville Gorge **Shining Rock**	Pisgah do	Asheville	7,655 13,400	7,655 13,400	−80	−80	7,575 13,400	7,[illegible] 13,400

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[1] Also in Idaho.

[2] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

National forest areas in the national wilderness preservation system, Dec. 31, 1965—Continued

OREGON

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Sept. 3, 1964		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1965	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Diamond Peak	**Deschutes**	**Bend**	19,240	19,240			19,240	19,420
	Willamette	**Eugene**	16,200	16,200			16,200	16,200
Total			35,440	35,440			35,440	35,440
Eagle Cap	**Wallowa-Whitman**	**Baker**	220,280	216,250	+1,075	+4,166	221,355	220,416
Gearhart Mountain	**Fremont**	**Lakeview**	18,709	18,709			18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	**Siskiyou**	**Grants Pass**	78,850	78,850	−1.950	−1,950	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	**Winema**	**Klamath Falls**	23,071	23,071			23,071	23,071
Mount Hood	**Mount Hood**	**Portland**	14,160	14,160			14,160	14,160
Mount Washington	**Deschutes**	**Bend**	8,625	8,625			8,625	8,625
	Willamette	**Eugene**	38,030	38,030			38,030	38,030
Total			46,655	46,655			46,655	46,655
Strawberry Mountain	**Malheur**	**John Day**	33,653	33,004		−1	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	**Deschutes**	**Bend**	59,875	59,875			59,875	59,875
	Willamette	**Eugene**	136,833	136,833			136,833	136,833
Total			196,708	196,708			196,708	196,708

WASHINGTON

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Glacier Peak	**Mount Baker**	**Bellingham**	213,100	212,850	+2,010	+1,909	215,110	214,759
	Wenatchee	**Wenatchee**	245,405	245,255	−8,495	−8,516	236,910	236,739
Total			458,505	458,105	−6,485	−6,607	452,020	451,498
Goat Rocks	**Gifford Pinchot**	**Vancouver**	59,740	59,740			59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	**Seattle**	22,940	22,940			22,940	22,940
Total			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	**Gifford Pinchot**	**Vancouver**	42,411	42,411			42,411	42,411

			WYOMING					
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383, 300	383, 300			383, 300	383, 300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	359, 700	359, 700	−8, 596	−8, 596	351, 104	351, 104
South Absaroka	do	do	506, 300	505, 552	−22, 622	−22, 422	483, 678	483, 130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563, 500	563, 460			563, 500	563, 460
			MINNESOTA					
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1, 034, 852	886, 673			1, 034, 852	886, 673
Grand total, wilderness			9, 310, 141	9, 139, 721	−35, 146	−31, 639	9, 274, 995	9, 108, 082

APPENDIX II

National forest primitive areas—Summary

	Net acreage		Net acreage
Arizona	250, 936	Utah	240, 717
California	560, 399	Washington	801, 000
Colorado	554, 283	Wyoming	586, 000
Idaho	1, 642, 388		
Montana	417, 140	Grand total	5, 474, 987
New Mexico	335, 424	Total number areas	34
Oregon	86, 700		

National forest primitive areas, Dec. 31, 1965

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)	
			Gross	Net
		ARIZONA		
Blue Range [1]	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139
Mount Baldy	do	do	7, 400	7, 400
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 530	8, 530
	Tonto	Phoenix	8, 970	8, 915
Total			17, 500	17, 445
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	22, 305	21, 207
	Kaibab	Williams	5, 950	5, 807
	Prescott	Prescott	18, 975	18, 938
Total			47, 230	45, 952
		CALIFORNIA		
Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995
Desolation Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	Angeles	Pasadena	35, 267	35, 267
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020
High Sierra [2]	Sequoia	Porterville	7, 040	7, 040
	Sierra	Fresno	3, 207	3, 207
Total			10, 247	10, 247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34, 556	28, 576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251, 200	194, 724
Total			285, 756	223, 300
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	74, 990	74, 458
Ventana	do	do	54, 857	52, 769
		COLORADO		
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	117, 800	117, 800
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	32, 400	32, 379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28, 875	28, 825
Total			61, 275	61, 204
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240, 000	238, 080
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69, 253	53, 252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56, 600	56, 600
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9, 600	9, 600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17, 747	17, 747
Total			27, 347	27, 347
		IDAHO		
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226, 778	223, 996
	Challis	Challis	74, 670	74, 293
	Payette	McCall	689, 712	685, 336
	Salmon	Salmon	241, 584	240, 951
Total			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 576

[1] Area is also in New Mexico.
[2] 2,753 acres transferred to Kings Canyon National Park by Public Law 89–111.

National forest primitive areas, Dec. 31, 1963—Continued

IDAHO—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres)	
			Gross	Net
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122, 500	122, 500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94, 685	94, 370
Total			217, 185	216, 870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144, 300	144, 300
	Challis	Challis	7, 900	7, 900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48, 742	48, 742
Total			200, 942	200, 942

MONTANA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64, 000	64, 000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175, 000	175, 000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55, 000	55, 000
Total			230, 000	230, 000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75, 500	73, 340
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50, 000	49, 800

NEW MEXICO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
Gila [3]	Gila	Silver City	132, 788	129, 630
Black Range	do	do	169, 984	169, 196
Blue Range [4]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36, 598	36, 598

OREGON

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
Mount Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	25, 710	25, 710
	Mount Hood	Portland	3, 470	3, 470
	Willamette	Eugene	57, 520	57, 520
Total			86, 700	86, 700

UTAH

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	166, 794	166, 794
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73, 923	73, 923
Total			240, 717	240, 717

WASHINGTON

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
North Cascade	Mount Baker	Bellingham	434, 200	434, 200
	Okanogan	Okanogan	366, 800	366, 800
Total			801, 000	810, 000

WYOMING

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Gross	Net
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137, 000	137, 000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177, 000	177, 000
Popo Agie	do	do	70, 000	70, 000
Stratified	do	do	202, 000	202, 000
Grand total, primitive areas			5, 577, 432	5, 474, 987

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[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[4] Area is also in Arizona.

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90th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document No. 77

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MARCH 8, 1967.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
65-011 O WASHINGTON : 1967

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the third annual report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The National Wilderness Preservation System, established by the Wilderness Act of 1964, protects and preserves a priceless legacy—the wilderness of America. Under this act, we hold in trust for future generations more than 9 million acres of forest, mountains, and streams—

Areas free from the imprint of man.
Areas where nature alone has left its mark.

This in itself is a great achievement. But our responsibility for preserving America's natural heritage does not end here.

The Congress has recognized this continuing responsibility and has called for a review of the Nation's primitive and unspoiled areas for possible addition to the Wilderness System. I welcome that task. I have submitted legislation to authorize the first addition to the Wilderness System since its establishment—the San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, Calif. I will submit further recommendations later this year.

This is important work.

The wilderness and primitive areas of this Nation are a priceless heritage. That heritage is ours to preserve or to destroy.

America has made its choice.

We shall not rest until the job is done.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 8, 1967*.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., January 18, 1967.

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 896), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress our third annual joint report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Respectfully yours,

Orville L. Freeman,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Stewart L. Udall,
Secretary of Interior.

THIRD JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 7 OF THE WILDERNESS ACT PUBLIC LAW 88-577 DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1964

Part I

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The job of preparing regulations and policy guidelines for the administration and use of national forest wildernesses is nearly complete. Special regulations applicable to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, in Minnesota were published in the Federal Register on December 21, 1965. The regulations governing other national forest wildernesses and national forest primitive areas were published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1966. These appear in title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, sections 251.70 through 251.86. The majority of those policy guidelines and procedural instructions necessary to guide forest officers in the administration of national forest wildernesses have been released as a part of the Forest Service Manual, section 2320. The balance will be released early in 1967. These may be reviewed by interested persons in the office of any district ranger, forest supervisor, or regional forester.

A land exchange has resulted in acquisition by the Forest Service of 80 acres of privately owned land within the Marble Mountain Wilderness, Klamath National Forest. A total of 288 acres of privately owned, lands within the San Gorgonio Wilderness, San Bernardino National Forest, were purchased during 1966. In addition, more accurate area determinations have shown some changes in the net acreage figures for several wildernesses. All of these changes are shown in appendix I of this report. There have been no additions or deletions to the national forest units of the National Wilderness Preservation System and no boundary changes.

There have been no changes in primitive area classification.

Effective liaison continues with the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior. Field studies of the mineral resources in primitive areas are proceeding satisfactorily.

Field studies have been completed on 12 primitive areas in accordance with section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act, and Forest Service recommendations on nine of these areas have been considered at public hearings. These proposals have recommended the addition of a total of 994,532 acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Hearings will be held concerning three additional proposals early in 1967. Plans are to submit recommendations to the President on these 12 areas no later than August 1, 1967.

A list of the proposals on which hearings have been held and an acreage summary of each proposal are shown in appendix II.

The Department of Agriculture has received no offers of private gifts or contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

APPENDIX I

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Summary

State	*Net acreage*
Arizona	420,631
California	1,256,605
Colorado	280,104
Idaho	987,910
Minnesota	[1] 886,673
Montana	1,482,567
Nevada	64,667
New Hampshire	5,552
New Mexico	679,436
North Carolina	20,975
Oregon	665,062
Washington	576,589
Wyoming	1,780,994
Grand total	9,107,765
Total number of areas	54

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[1] The Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

National forest areas by States, Dec. 31, 1966

ARIZONA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1965		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1966	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	do	do	52,717	52,717	0	0	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,000	0	[1] −53	205,346	204,947
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20,850	20,850	0	0	20,850	20,850
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,140	0	[1] 23	124,140	124,117

CALIFORNIA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1965		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1966	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	0	0	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	0	0	9,022	9,022
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121	0	0	62,561	62,121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	9,000	0	[1] −21	9,000	8,799
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33,800	33,800			33,800	33,800
Total			42,800	42,800			42,800	42,779
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230,217	228,932			230,217	228,932
	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,046			274,046	274,046
Total			504,263	502,978	0	0	504,263	502,978
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,283	0	+80	214,543	213,363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61,508	61,433			61,508	61,433
	Sierra	Fresno	48,051	48,051			48,051	48,051
Total			109,559	109,484	0	0	109,559	109,484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41,560	41,560			41,560	41,560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8,840	8,840			8,840	8,840
Total			50,400	50,400	0	0	50,400	50,400
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	33,898	0	+263	34,718	34,161
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,565	0	[1]−1	21,955	20,564

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

National forest areas by States, Dec. 31, 1966—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1965		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1966	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	0	0	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	0	0	16,335	15,695
Yolla Bolly	Mendocino	Willows	73,876	72,916	0	−600	73,876	72,316
Middle Eel	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37,215	36,135	0	0	37,215	36,135
Total			111,091	109,051	0	[1]−600	111,091	108,45
COLORADO								
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
Total			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060	0	0	71,329	71,060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412
IDAHO								
Selway-Bitterroot [2]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165,168	164,946			164,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580			265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	557,384			558,431	557,384
Total			989,179	987,910	0	0	989,179	987,910

				MONTANA				
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72, 526	72, 526			72, 526	72, 526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45, 398	44, 115			45, 398	44, 115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41, 162	41, 162			41, 162	41, 162
Total			159, 086	157, 803	0	0	159, 086	157, 803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710, 000	710, 000			710, 000	710, 000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240, 000	240, 000			240, 000	240, 000
Total			950, 000	950, 000	0	0	950, 000	950, 000
Cabinet Mountains [3]	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39, 663	39, 663			39, 663	39, 663
	Kootenai	Libby	54, 609	54, 609			54, 609	54, 609
Total			94, 272	94, 272	0	0	94, 272	94, 272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28, 562	28, 562	0	0	28, 562	28, 562
Selway-Bitterroot [3]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244, 470	244, 150			244, 470	244, 150
	Lolo	Missoula	10, 010	7, 780			10, 010	7, 780
Total			254, 480	251, 930	0	0	254, 480	251, 930
				NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64, 827	64, 667	0	0	64, 827	64, 667
				NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5, 552	5, 552	0	0	5, 552	5, 552
				NEW MEXICO				
Gila [3]	Gila	Silver City	433, 916	433, 690	0	+40	433, 916	433, 690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	142, 059	142, 059			142, 059	142, 059
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	25, 357	25, 357			25, 357	25, 357
Total			167, 416	167, 416	0	0	167, 416	167, 416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41, 132	41, 132	0	0	41, 132	41, 132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6, 029	6, 029	0	[1] −2	6, 029	2, 027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	21, 283	31, 171	0	0	31, 283	31, 171

See footnotes at end of table, p. 9.

National forest areas by States, Dec. 31, 1966—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1965		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1966	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575	0	0	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	do		13,400	13,400	0	0	13,400	13,400
		OREGON						
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19,240	19,240	0	0	19,240	19,240
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200			16,200	16,200
Total			35,440	35,440			35,440	35,440
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221,355	220,416	0	0	221,355	220,416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709	0	0	18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900	0	0	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071	0	0	23,071	23,071
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160	0	0	14,160	14,160
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,625	8,625			8,625	8,625
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030			38,030	38,030
Total			46,655	46,655	0	0	46,655	46,655
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,004	0	[1] −1	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875			59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833			136,833	136,833
Total			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708
		WASHINGTON						
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	215,110	214,759			215,110	214,759
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739			236,910	236,739
Total			452,020	451,498	0	0	452,020	451,498

Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59, 740	59, 740			59, 740	59, 740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22, 940	22, 940			22, 940	22, 940
Total			82, 680	82, 680	0	0	82, 680	82, 680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42, 411	42, 411	0	0	42, 411	42, 411
WYOMING								
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383, 300	383, 300	0	0	383, 300	383, 300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351, 104	351, 104	0	0	351, 104	351, 104
South Absaroka	do	do	483, 678	483, 130	0	0	483, 678	483, 130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563, 500	563, 460	0	0	563, 500	563, 460
MINNESOTA								
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1, 034, 852	886, 673	0	0	1, 034, 852	886, 673

GRAND TOTAL, WILDERNESS

	Reported December 31, 1965		Change		Reported December 31 1966	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Area (acres)	9, 274, 995	9, 108, 082	0	[1] −317	9, 274, 995	9, 107, 765

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[1] These apparent reductions in net acreage are a result of more accurate measurements of surrounded private and State owned lands.

[2] Also in Idaho.

[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

APPENDIX II

Summary of Forest Service primitive area review as presented for public consideration prior to Dec. 31, 1966

Name of proposed wilderness	Place and date of hearing	Primitive area size (gross)	Forest Service proposals			
			Additions	Deletions	Net change	Total
San Rafael	Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 8, 1965.	74,990	36,244	831	+35,413	110,403
San Gabriel [1]	Altadena, Calif., July 27, 1966.	34,807	2,490	1,160	+1,330	36,137
Spanish Peaks	Bozeman, Mont., Sept. 9, 1966.	51,026	15,410	9,816	+5,594	56,620
Mount Baldy	Springerville, Ariz., Sept. 15, 1966.	7,106	335	466	−131	6,975
Flat Tops	Glenwood Springs, Colo., Oct. 10, 1966.	102,124	53,532	2,411	+51,121	153,245
High Uintas	Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 12, 1966.	237,177	121,613	35,792	+85,821	322,998
Mount Jefferson	Salem, Oreg., Oct. 26. 1966	85,033	13,901	3,484	+10,417	95,450
Pine Mountain	Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 15, 1966	16,399	3,671	501	+3,170	19,569
Washakie [2]	Riverton, Wyo., Dec. 8, 1966	203,930	4,768	15,572	−10,804	193,126
Total		812,592	251,964	70,033	181,931	994,523

[1] Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon Primitive Area.

[2] Stratified Primitive Area.

Part II

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Mineral Resources of National Forest Units of the System

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to the existing national forest units of the Wilderness Preservation System, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the Act and subject to applicable regulations.

As specifically provided in section 4(d)(3) and as stated in the legislative history of that section (H. Rept. 1829, 88th Cong., 2d sess.), the provisions of the 1964 act continuing the mining and mineral leasing laws in effect until midnight, December 31, 1983, apply only to lands within national forest units added to the System by provisions of the 1964 act, i.e., to approximately 9.1 million acres of former national forest wilderness areas presently within the System.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws applicable to national forest wilderness units are administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations, published February 22, 1966, are codified in title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, subparts 3327 and 3638.

Section 4(d)(2) of the 1964 act provides that nothing in the Wilderness Act shall prevent prospecting for purposes of gathreing information about minerals on lands within national forest wilderness areas if such pospecting is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. However, as provided by section 4(d)(3) of the act, mineral leases, licenses or permits may not be issued and valid mineral locations may not be made after midnight, December 31, 1983, on lands within the existing national forest wilderness.

Persons interested in pospecting for minerals or locating mining claims within national forest wilderness units should inquire of the officer in charge of the national forest concerned to learn of regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing surface uses of the lands for such activities.

Under the provision of law holding existing national forest units of the System open to prospecting until midnight, December 31, 1983, individuals and organizations are conducting searches in the units for information that might lead to commercial mineral discoveries. For example, the Idaho Bureau of Mines of the University of Idaho has completed its second year of a projected 5-year program of summer surveys of mineral deposit potentials in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness of Idaho. Two-fifths of the wilderness has been examined under funds appropriated by the Idaho State Legislature.

MINERAL SURVEYS OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines in the national forests have been to date confined to primitive areas that are under current review by the Department of Agriculture for possible addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The studies consist of search for recorded mining claims, field appraisal of minability of known deposits under present economic conditions, geologic review of the area, field studies of each mineralized area including sampling and analysis, and appraisal of the potential mineral resources of the area. A report on these investigations is prepared and published separately for each area.

As presently scheduled, one-third of the primitive area mineral investigations will have been completed by mid-1967. The balance will have been completed by 1972.

To December 31, 1966, six reports had been published in the Geological Survey Bulletin series covering national forest primitive areas as follows:

	Acres
San Rafael, Calif	140, 800
Spanish Peaks, Mont	54, 890
Flat Tops, Colo	147, 200
Mount Jefferson, Oreg	86, 700
Stratified, Wyo	202, 000
Sycamore Canyon, Ariz	47, 230
Total	678, 820

Reports on the primitive areas listed below are scheduled for publication by mid-1967:

	Acres
Mount Baldy, Ariz	7, 400
Pine Mountain, Ariz	19, 569
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon, Calif	36, 137
High Uintas, Utah	323, 200
Ventana, Calif	92, 800
Desolation Valley, Calif	64, 000
Total	543, 106

Work is progressing concurrently on the primitive areas listed below. Reports will be published as they are completed:

	Acres
North Cascades, Wash	834, 000
Uncompahgre, Colo	69, 253
San Juan-Rio Grande, Colo	290, 000
Sawtooth, Idaho	256, 000
Idaho, Idaho	1, 232, 744
Total	2, 681, 997

MINERAL STUDIES OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND GAME RANGES

Resource studies of certain classes of minerals in 28 of the roadless areas and islands in the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under current wilderness review by the Department of the Interior have been undertaken by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. Reports on the mineral potential of these areas are being prepared. The reviews are based largely on existing information. Reports on the investigations will be published by the Geological Survey.

The mineral studies of roadless areas and islands in wildlife refuges and game ranges are limited in their scope to those classes of minerals which by statute are available for leasing or entry within the areas being reviewed. Such classes of minerals include: (1) those classes of mining law minerals to which the lands are open, as provided in the executive or public land orders by which the wildlife units were established, as subsequently amended or modified; and (2) those classes of Mineral Leasing Act minerals to which the lands are open so far as the statutory law is concerned, whether or not leasing of oil and gas or other minerals is available under administrative restrictions.

Under current departmental directives, agency personnel conducting Wilderness Act mineral studies of refuge or game range lands may not engage in operations that would tend to impair the wilderness character of the lands, such as drilling, blasting, stripping, or using motorized vehicles, without review by the bureau administering the area and written authorization from the Secretary of the Interior.

REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs that every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the national park system under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on September 3, 1964, shall be reviewed. Following review, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the Congress as to his recommendations with respect to each area under a time schedule in which at least one-third of the areas must be reported upon before September 3, 1967.

A schedule for reviews of national park system roadless areas within the first 3-year period was approved within the Department of the Interior on March 12, 1966. Reports and recommendations are scheduled to be presented to the President in 1967 on roadless areas contained within the following listed units:

Unit	*State or States*
Arches National Monument	Utah.
Bryce Canyon National Park	Do.
Capitol Reef National Monument	Do.
Cedar Breaks National Monument	Do.
Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona.
Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho.
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park	Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Everglades National Park	Florida.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	North Carolina and Tennessee.
Isle Royale National Park	Michigan.
Kings Canyon National Park	California.
Lassen Volcanic National Park	Do.
Lava Beds National Monument	Do.
Mammoth Cave National Park	Kentucky.
Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona.
Pinnacles National Monument	California.
Sequoia National Park	Do.
Shenandoah National Park	Virginia.
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park	North Dakota.

Public hearings on the Great Smoky Mountains National Park wilderness review were held in Gatlinburg, Tenn., on June 13, 1966, and in Bryson City, N.C., on June 15, 1966. A total of 140,600 acres in North Carolina was proposed at the time by the National Park Service for preservation as wilderness. A total of 106,400 acres in Tennessee was proposed for preservation. The total park acreage is 512,673.71 acres.

A public hearing was held in Arco, Idaho, on September 19, 1966, on the review in Craters of the Moon National Monument. Some 40,800 acres of the 53,545-acre monument were proposed at the time by the National Park Service for preservation.

A public hearing was held on September 27, 1966, in Red Bluff, Calif., on the review in Lassen Volcanic National Park. Of a total of 106,933.78 acres, 49,800 acres were proposed at the time by the National Park Service for wilderness preservation.

Public hearings were held in Fresno, Calif., on November 21, 1966, on the review in Sequoia National Park and on November 22, 1966, on the review in Kings Canyon National Park. A total of 314,117 acres in Sequoia National Park and 426,048 acres in Kings Canyon National Park were at the time proposed by the National Park Service for wilderness preservation. The total acreage of Sequoia National Park is 386,862.97 acres; that of Kings Canyon National Park is 460,330.90 acres.

A public hearing is scheduled for January 31, 1967, on the review in Isle Royale National Park. The hearing will be held in Houghton, Mich. A total of 119, 618 acres is currently proposed by the National Park Service for wilderness preservation in this park. Another hearing has been scheduled on February 10, 1967, in Salinas, Calif., on a 3,720-acre wilderness preservation proposal resulting from a review in Pinnacles National Monument. The next hearing scheduled for 1967 is on February 17 in Tulelake, Calif., concerning a proposed 8,300-acre wilderness preservation area in Lava Beds National Monument.

Planned for early 1967 are public hearing announcements for Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, Shenandoah National Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Public hearing announcements are also expected for Arches, Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef, and Chiricahua National Monuments and Bryce Canyon, Everglades, and Petrified Forest National Parks.

During the calendar year 1966 the following listed procedural instructions were issued by the National Park Service: (1) "National Park Wilderness Planning Procedures"; (2) "National Park Service Wilderness Management Criteria"; and (3) "Land Classification Plan—Wilderness Proposal" (a portion of the "Park Planning Handbook").

Review of Roadless Areas and Islands in the National Wildlife Refuge System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs that every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on September 3, 1964, shall be reviewed, Following review, the Secretary of the Interior must report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President must advise the Congress as to his recommendation with respect to each area or island under a time schedule in which at least one-third of the areas and islands must be reported upon before September 3, 1967.

A preliminary inventory of all lands of the national wildlife refuge system disclosed that 82 areas and islands aggregating 20,438,379 acres were qualified for review under the Wilderness Act and departmental regulations. These areas and islands occur on 67 refuges and ranges in 24 States and 60 counties. Detailed information was published in the October 11, 1966, issue of the Federal Register. Notice was given in the same issue that for the initial 3-year period 35 areas and islands aggregating 541,418 acres on 29 refuges and ranges would be reviewed.

Preliminary reviews have been completed and public hearings have been or will be scheduled on the suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness of the following listed roadless areas or islands:

State	Area of island	Acres	State	Area of island	Acres
Alaska	Bering Sea	41,113	New Jersey	M. Hartley Dodge	2,000
	Bogoslof	390	Oregon	Three Arch Rocks	17
	Forrester Island	2,832		Oregon Island	21
	Hazy Islands	42	Utah	Bear River	39,936
	St. Lazaria	65	Washington	Copalis	5
	Tuxedni	6,439		Flattery Rocks	125
Massachusetts	Monomoy Island	2,698		Quillayute Needles	117
Michigan	Huron Island	147	Wisconsin	Gravel Island	27
	Michigan Island	12		Green Bay	2
	Riverside	19,150			

Reviews of the other roadless areas and islands in the first 3-year group are in various stages of completion.

WILDERNESS PRESERVATION IN PUBLIC DOMAIN AREAS

Classification of certain groups of lands within the public domain is in process through the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411–18) and departmental regulations codified in 43 C.F.R., parts 1720, 2410, and 2411. As of November 1966, some 880,000 acres had been classified for retention in Federal ownership and multiple use management. Under public notices outstanding as of November 1966, some 6,926,000 acres were being proposed for similar classification. Additional areas aggregating 13 million acres were under review preparatory to proposing appropriate land classifications.

Thus far the classifications of lands for retention for multiple use management have not committed the lands to any one or any group of the 10 kinds of uses specified in 78 Stat. 986, of which wilderness preservation is one. Decisions regarding restrictions on current uses, including those associated with wilderness preservation, will await further consideration of resource use and management alternatives and the development of more detailed management plans.

As a part of the current land and resource inventory process in the Bureau of Land Management, a listing was made of 61 areas containing over 5 million acres believed to have possible suitability for wilderness preservation under the provisions of 78 Stat. 986. After preliminary field examination of seven of these areas, one area, the "Maze," in southern Utah, was tentatively reported as suitable for wilderness preservation by means of segregation from location, sale or other forms of disposal.

As a part of the resource analyses being developed for local planning unit areas under administration of the Bureau of Land Management, lands classified as class V, primitive areas, are being noted and their acreages are being recorded for use when resource use and development decisions are made.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of provisions of the Wilderness Act regarding reviews of roadless areas and roadless islands were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 17, 1966, and were published in 31 F.R. 3010, February 22, 1966. These regulations, effective upon publication, are codified in 43 CFR, part 19, subpart A (Circular 2203). Subpart B of 43 CFR, part 19, approved at the same time, concerns retention and management for wilderness preservation of certain classes of public lands exclusively administered through the Bureau of Land Management.

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of mineral resources management provisions of the Wilderness Act were approved by the Secretary of the Interior at the same time and were published in the same issue of the Federal Register. The regulations are codified as follows: 43 CFR, subpart 3327, "Prospecting and Mineral Leasing Within National Forest Wilderness"; and 43 CFR, subpart 3638, "Prospecting, Mineral Locations, and Mineral Patents Within National Forest Wilderness" (Circular 2204).

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of land tenure management and land classification provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411–18) and related authorities were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 5, 1965. The regulations were published in 30 F.R. 12912, October 9, 1965, and are codified in 43 CFR, subpart 1725, "Program Policy"; subpart 2410, "Land Classification; General"; and subpart 2411, "Procedures" (Circular 2201).

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Department of the Interior has accepted a private contribution of $50 which will be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act.

90th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - House Document No. 328

REPORT ON NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

JUNE 17, 1968.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
85-011 WASHINGTON : 1968

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the fourth annual report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System, covering the year 1967.

The Federal Government continues to carry on programs to preserve the natural beauty of our land and make outdoor recreation facilities available to all our citizens. We must also preserve, for use by this and future generations, some of the America that tempered and formed our national character.

—An America with undisturbed mountains and plains, forests, and valleys.

—An America with placid lakes and lonely shores which will not be dominated by man and his technology.

—An America where a man can be alone with all the glories of nature, and can renew his spirit in solitary communion with the land.

This was the reason for the Wilderness Act.

And this is the reason why we shall not be content until we have a National Wilderness Preservation System adequately symbolic of our great national heritage.

To pursue this goal, I recently transmitted to the Congress 26 recommended additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System. I urge that the Congress take early and favorable action on them.

Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land. May ours be one that understands the heritage of America, that passes it on for the welfare and enjoyment of future generations.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 14, 1968.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 3, 1968.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 896), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress our fourth annual joint report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The contents of this report indicate the situation as it existed at the close of business December 31, 1967. Events that have transpired since that date are not reflected.

Respectfully yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.
STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

FOURTH JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

PART I—FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The review of National Forest Primitive Areas under requirements of the Wilderness Act has been progressing satisfactorily. Departmental reviews of the first one-third (or 12) of these areas were completed in 1967, and reviews are in progress on the remaining Primitive Areas. During 1967, recommendations were sent to Congress concerning four of these areas. The 12 new National Forest Wildernesses reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President would increase the acreage in the National Wilderness Preservation System by approximately 1,200,000 acres. Following is a list of those areas:

Proposals transmitted to Congress in 1967:

California.—San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, San Gabriel Wilderness (Devil Canyon—Bear Canyon Primitive Area), Angeles National Forest.

Oregon.—Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, and Willamette National Forests.

Wyoming.—Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest.

Other proposals on which Departmental review was completed in 1967:

Arizona.—Mount Baldy Wildnerness, Apache National Forest, Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests, Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests.

California.—Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest, Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest.

Colorado.—Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests.

Montana.—Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest.

Utah.—High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.

In addition to the action under the Wilderness Act cited above, legislation is pending in Congress which would authorize the North Cascades National Park; Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas; Pasayten Wilderness; and enlarge the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the State of Washington. The proposed National Park National Recreation Areas, and Pasayten Wilderness would each include a portion of the existing North Cascades Primitive Area.

Within National Forest Wilderness, a total of 1,792 acres of surrounded non-Federal lands have been acquired. Of this total, 190 acres were acquired by exchange, while 1,602 acres were purchased. Within National Forest Primitive Areas, a total of 530 acres of non-Federal lands have been acquired. Of this total, 318 acres were acquired by exchange, and 212 acres were purchased.

There have been no changes in the boundaries of any Wilderness or Primitive Area. There have, however, been some changes in apparent net acreage because of recalculations using more recent maps and the correction of past reporting errors. Detailed acreage figures and explanation of changes are found in Appendix I for Wildernesses and Appendix II for Primitive Areas.

Regulations governing the administration and use of National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas appear in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 251.70 through 251.86. The policy guidelines and procedural instructions which guide Forest Officers in the administration of National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas are included in the Forest Service Manual, Section 2320. These regulations and administrative guidelines may be reviewed by interested persons in the office of any District Ranger, Forest Supervisor, or Regional Forester.

Section 6(b) of the Wilderness Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to accept private contributions to be used to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act. The first such contribution was received in 1967. A private citizen from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, donated $10.25 which has been deposited in a special account to be appropriately used at some future date. While the dollar value of this first spontaneous contribution is relatively small, it is a powerful reminder of our obligations to protect that part of the Wilderness System that has been entrusted to our care.

APPENDIX I

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

State	Net acreage		
	Reported Dec. 31, 1966	Net change	Reported Dec. 31, 1967
Arizona	420, 631	+190	420, 821
California	1, 256, 605	+683	1, 257, 288
Colorado	280, 104	0	280, 104
Idaho	987, 910	+745	988, 655
Minnesota	886, 673	−139, 547	[1] 747, 099
Montana	1, 482, 567	0	1, 482, 567
Nevada	64, 667	0	64, 667
New Hampshire	5, 552	0	5, 552
New Mexico	679, 436	0	679, 436
North Carolina	20, 975	0	20, 975
Oregon	665, 062	0	665, 062
Washington	576, 589	0	576, 589
Wyoming	1, 780, 994	+40	1, 781, 034
Grand total	9, 107, 765	−137, 916	8, 969, 849
Total number areas	54	0	54

[1] The Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest. The change in reported acreage results from two factors: (1) recalculation of acreage using more accurate maps and (2) the exclusion from this "net" figure 157,244 acres of meandered water which had been erroneously included in previous reports. There have been no changes in the boundaries of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, but 173 acres of surrounded private land were purchased during 1967.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1967

ARIZONA

Name	National forest ¹	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18, 000	18, 000	0	0	18, 000	18, 000
Galiuro	do	do	52, 717	52, 717	0	0	52, 717	52, 717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205, 346	204, 947	0	+190	205, 346	205, 137
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20, 850	20, 850	0	0	20, 850	20, 850
Superstition	do	do	124, 140	124, 117	0	0	124, 140	124, 117
CALIFORNIA								
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19, 080	19, 080	0	0	19, 080	19, 080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9, 022	9, 022	0	0	9, 022	9, 022
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62, 561	62, 121	0	0	62, 561	62, 121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9, 000	8, 979	0	0	9, 000	8, 979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33, 800	33, 800			33, 800	33, 800
Total			42, 800	42, 779			42, 800	42, 779
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230, 217	228, 932	0	0	230, 217	228, 932
	Sierra	Fresno	274, 046	274, 046	0	+200	274, 046	274, 246
Total			504, 263	502, 978	0	+200	504, 263	503, 178
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214, 543	213, 363	0	0	214, 543	213, 363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61, 508	61, 433			61, 508	61, 433
	Sierra	Fresno	48, 051	48, 051			48, 051	48, 051
Total			109, 559	109, 484	0	0	109, 559	109, 484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 560	41, 560			41, 560	41, 560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8, 840	8, 840			8, 840	8, 840
Total			50, 400	50, 400	0	0	50, 400	50, 400
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34, 718	34, 161	0	+483	34, 718	34, 641
San Jacinto	do	do	21, 955	20, 564	0	0	21, 955	20, 564
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69, 547	68, 507	0	0	69, 547	68, 507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16, 335	15, 695	0	0	16, 335	15, 695
Yolla Bolly	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 316	0	0	73, 876	72, 316
Middle Eel	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135	0	0	37, 215	36, 135
Total			111, 091	108, 451			111, 091	108, 451

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1967—Continued

COLORADO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
Total			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,060	71,060	0	0	71,060	71,060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,364	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412

IDAHO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Selway-Bitterroot[1]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165,168	164,946	0	0	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580	0	0	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	557,384	0	+745	558,431	558,129
Total			989,179	987,910		+745	989,179	988,655

MONTANA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526	0	0	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115	0	0	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162	0	0	41,162	41,162
Total			159,086	157,803			159,086	157,803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000	0	0	710,000	710,000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	240,000
Total			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39,663	39,663	0	0	39,663	39,663
	Kootenai	Libby	54,609	54,609	0	0	54,609	54,609
Total			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562	0	0	28,562	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot[2]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150			244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,780			10,010	7,780
Total			254,480	251,930	0	0	254,480	251,930

NEVADA								
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667	0	0	64,827	64,667
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552	0	0	5,552	5,552
NEW MEXICO								
Gila[3]	Gila	Silver City	433,916	433,690	0	0	433,916	433,690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25,357	25,357			25,357	25,357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142,059	142,059			142,059	142,059
Total			167,416	167,416	0	0	167,416	167,416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132	0	0	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027	0	0	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,171	0	0	31,283	31,171
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575	0	0	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	do		13,400	13,400	0	0	13,400	13,400
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19,240	19,240	0	0	19,240	19,240
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200			16,200	16,200
Total			35,440	35,440			35,440	35,440
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221,355	220,416	0	0	221,355	220,416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709	0	0	18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900	0	0	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071	0	0	23,071	23,071
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160	0	0	14,160	14,160
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,625	8,625			8,625	8,625
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030			38,030	38,030
Total			46,655	46,655	0	0	46,655	46,655
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003	0	0	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875			59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833			136,833	136,833
Total			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1967—Continued

WASHINGTON

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966 Gross	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1966 Net	Change Gross	Change Net	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967 Gross	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967 Net
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	215,110	214,759			215,110	214,759
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739			236,910	236,739
Total			452,020	451,498	0	0	452,020	451,498
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0	0	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940			22,940	22,940
Total			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0	0	42,411	42,411
WYOMING								
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383,300	383,300	0	0	383,300	383,300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka	do	do	483,678	483,130	0	0	483,678	483,130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563,500	563,460	0	[4] +40	563,500	563,500
MINNESOTA								
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,034,852	886,673	[5] −5,634	[6] −139,574	1,029,218	747,099
Grand total—Wilderness			9,274,995	9,107,765	−5,634	−139,113	9,269,361	8,968,652

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[1] Also in Montana.

[2] Also in Idaho.

[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[4] This corrects a previous reporting error. There are no non-Federal lands within the Teton Wilderness.

[5] Changes in gross acreage are a result of more accurate acreage determinations. There have been no changes in boundaries.

[6] The net acreage changes result from a recent review of landownership status on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area and continuing acquisitions through Dec. 31, 1967. This review revealed that previous reports had erroneously included in the "net" figure 157,244 acres of meandered water. A total of 173 acres of surrounded non-Federal land within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area were purchased in 1967.

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

SUMMARY

State	Reported Dec. 31, 1965, net acreage	Changes [1]	Reported Dec. 31, 1967, net acreage
Arizona	250,936	+2,283	253,219
California	560,399	−24	560,375
Colorado	554,283	−15,349	538,934
Idaho	1,642,388	+157	1,642,545
Montana	417,140	+57	417,197
New Mexico	335,424	0	335,424
Oregon	86,700	−1,667	85,033
Utah	240,717	−3,540	237,177
Washington	801,000	0	801,000
Wyoming	586,000	+1,930	587,930
Grand total	5,474,987	−16,153	5,458,834
Total number areas	34	0	0

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[1] The reported acreage changes result largely from recalculation of acreages of some primitive areas using better maps in connection with the review of these primitive areas to determine their suitability for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation system. There have been no changes in primitive area boundaries. There have, however, been a total of 524 acres of surrounded land acquired through purchase and exchange.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1967

ARIZONA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Reported Dec. 31, 1965, area (acres)		Change		Reported Dec. 31, 1967, area (acres)	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Blue Range [1]	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139	0	0	181, 566	180, 139
Mount Baldy [2]	do	do	7, 400	7, 400	−294	−294	7, 106	7, 106
Pine Mountain [2]	Prescott	Prescott	8, 530	8, 530	+273	+273	8, 803	8, 803
	Tonto	Phoenix	8, 970	8, 915	−1, 374	−1, 319	7, 596	7, 596
Total			17, 500	17, 445	−1, 101	−1, 046	16, 399	16, 399
Sycamore Canyon [2]	Coconino	Flagstaff	22, 305	21, 207	−794	+289	21, 511	21, 496
	Kaibab	Williams	5, 950	5, 807	+1, 688	+1, 831	7, 638	7, 638
	Prescott	Prescott	18, 975	18, 938	+1, 466	+1, 503	20, 441	20, 441
Total			47, 230	45, 952	+2, 360	+3, 623	49, 590	49, 575

CALIFORNIA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Reported Dec. 31, 1965, area (acres)		Change		Reported Dec. 31, 1967, area (acres)	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	0	0	26, 760	25, 995
Desolation Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343	0	0	41, 383	41, 343
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon [2]	Angeles	Pasadena	35, 267	35, 267	−460	−460	34, 807	34, 807
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	0	0	98, 043	97, 020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7, 040	7, 040	0	0	7, 040	7, 040
	Sierra	Fresno	3, 207	3, 207	0	0	3, 207	3, 207
Total			10, 247	10, 247			10, 247	10, 247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34, 556	28, 576	0	0	34, 556	28, 576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251, 200	194, 724	0	0	251, 200	194, 764
Total			285, 756	223, 300			285, 756	223, 340
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	74, 990	74, 458	0	+396	74, 990	74, 854
Ventana	do	do	54, 857	52, 769	0	0	54, 857	52, 769

		COLORADO						
Flat Tops [2]	White River	Glenwood Springs	117, 800	117, 800	−15, 676	−15, 676	102, 124	102, 124
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	32, 400	32, 379	0	0	32, 400	32, 379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28, 875	28, 825	0	0	28, 875	28, 825
Total			61, 275	61, 204			61, 275	61, 204
San Juan [3]	San Juan	Durango	240, 000	238, 080	0	+327	240, 000	238, 407
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69, 253	53, 252	0	0	69, 253	53, 252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56, 600	56, 600	0	0	56, 600	56, 600
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9, 600	9, 600	0	0	9, 600	9, 600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17, 747	17, 747	0	0	17, 747	17, 747
Total			27, 347	27, 347			27, 347	27, 347
		IDAHO						
Idaho [3]	Boise	Boise	226, 778	223, 996	0	0	226, 778	223, 996
	Challis	Challis	74, 670	74, 293	0	+46	74, 670	74, 339
	Payette	McCall	689, 712	685, 336	0	0	689, 712	685, 336
	Salmon	Salmon	241, 584	240, 951	0	+111	241, 584	241, 062
Total			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 576		+157	1, 232, 744	1, 224, 733
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122, 500	122, 500	0	0	122, 500	122, 500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94, 685	94, 370	0	0	94, 685	94, 370
Total			217, 185	216, 870			217, 185	216, 870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144, 300	144, 300	0	0	144, 300	144, 300
	Challis	Challis	7, 900	7, 900	0	0	7, 900	7, 900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48, 742	48, 742	0	0	48, 742	48, 742
Total			200, 942	200, 942			200, 942	200, 942
		MONTANA						
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64, 000	64, 000	0	0	64, 000	64, 000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175, 000	175, 000	0	0	175, 000	175, 000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55, 000	55, 000	0	0	55, 000	55, 000
Total			230, 000	230, 000			230, 000	230, 000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75, 000	73, 340	0	0	75, 500	73, 340
Spanish Peaks [3]	Gallatin	Bozeman	50, 000	49, 800	+776	+57	50, 776	49, 857

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1967—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Reported Dec. 31, 1965, area (acres)		Change		Reported Dec. 31, 1967, area (acres)	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
NEW MEXICO								
Gila [4]	Gila	Silver City	132,788	129,630	0	0	132,788	129,630
Black Range	do	do	169,984	169,196	0	0	169,984	169,196
Blue Range [5]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz.	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
OREGON								
Mount Jefferson [2]	Deschutes	Bend	25,710	25,710	−1,196	−1,196	24,514	24,514
	Mount Hood	Portland	3,470	3,470	−312	−312	3,158	3,158
	Willamette	Eugene	57,520	57,520	−159	−159	57,361	57,361
Total			86,700	86,700	−1,667	−1,667	85,033	85,033
UTAH								
High Uintas [2]	Ashley	Vernal	166,794	166,794	−2,360	−2,360	164,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73,923	73,923	−1,180	−1,180	72,743	72,743
Total			240,717	240,717	−3,540	−3,540	237,177	237,177
WASHINGTON								
North Cascade	Mount Baker	Bellingham	434,200	434,200	0	0	434,200	434,200
	Okanogan	Okanogan	366,800	366,800	0	0	366,800	366,800
Total			801,000	801,000			801,000	801,000
WYOMING								
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000	0	0	137,000	137,000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000	0	0	177,000	177,000
Popo Agie	do	do	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000
Stratified [2]	do	do	202,000	202,000	+1,930	+1,930	203,930	203,930
Grand total			5,577,432	5,474,987	−92,662	−91,531	5,484,770	5,383,456

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[1] Area is also in New Mexico.

[2] Changes in acreage figures result from recalculations using more recent maps in connection with the review of these primitive areas under requirements of the Wilderness Act. There have been no changes in these primitive area boundaries.

[3] These changes result from the acquisition of surrounded land through purchase.

[4] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[5] Area is also in Arizona.

PART II—FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

As of December 31, 1967, there were no wilderness areas established under provisions of the Wilderness Act involving lands administered exclusively through bureaus of the Department of the Interior. The only lands within the National Wilderness Preservation System are National Forest lands administered primarily by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

The following report deals primarily with functions of the Department of the Interior regarding (1) the administration of those National Forest lands that are within the National Wilderness Preservation System and (2) the reviews of National Forest, National Park System, and National Wildlife Refuge System lands being conducted pursuant to the Wilderness Act to ascertain their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Mineral Resources of National Forest Units of the System

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to the existing National Forest units of the Wilderness Preservation System, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the Act and subject to applicable regulations.

As specifically provided in section 4(d)(3) and as stated in the legislative history of that section (H. Rept. 1829, 88th Cong., 2d sess.), the provisions of the 1964 act continuing the mining and mineral leasing laws in effect until midnight, December 31, 1983, apply only to lands within National Forest units added to the System by provisions of the 1964 act, i.e., to approximately 9.1 million acres of National Forest Wildernesses presently within the System.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws applicable to National Forest Wilderness units are administered by the Department of the Interior Regulations, published February 22, 1966, are codified in title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, subparts 3327 and 3638.

Section 4(d)(2) of the 1964 Act provides that nothing in the Wilderness Act shall prevent prospecting for purposes of gathering information about minerals on lands within National Forest Wildernesses if such prospecting is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

However, as provided by section 4(d)(3) of the act, mineral leases, licenses or permits may not be issued and valid minerals locations may not be made after midnight, December 31, 1983, on lands within the existing National Forest Wilderness. Under the mineral leasing laws, authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to exercise discretion whether or not to issue mineral leases, licenses, or permits on any lands, including National Forest lands. The Secretary is not obligated to grant a mineral lease within a National Forest Wilderness even though the mineral leasing laws have been continued in effect within the unit for a specified period.

Persons interested in prospecting for minerals or locating mining claims within a National Forest Wilderness should inquire of the officer in charge of the National Forest concerned to learn of regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing surface uses of the lands for such activities.

Mineral Surveys of National Forest Primitive Areas

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines in the National Forests have been confined to date to Primitive Areas that are under current review by the Department of Agriculture as to the suitability or nonsuitability for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The studies consist of a search of recorded mining claims, an appraisal of the minability of known deposits, a geologic study of the area, the examination of all mineralized localities including sampling and analysis, and an appraisal of the potential mineral resources. A report on the investigations is prepared and published for each area. Work on one-third of the Primitive Areas has been completed. All mineral surveys of the Primitive Areas are scheduled for completion by June 30, 1972.

Reports have been published in the Geological Survey Bulletin series covering approximately 1,220,000 acres in twelve National Forest Primitive Areas, as follows:

State	Primitive area	Thousands of acres
Arizona	Mount Baldy	7
	Pine Mountain	20
	Sycamore Canyon	47
California	San Rafael	141
	Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	36
	Desolation Valley	64
	Ventana	93
Colorado	Flat Tops	147
Montana	Spanish Peaks	55
Oregon	Mount Jefferson	87
Utah	High Uintas	323
Wyoming	Stratified	202
Total		1,222

Mineral studies are progressing on the following National Forest Primitive Areas and reports on them will be published as the work is completed:

State	Primitive area	Thousands of acres
Arizona-New Mexico	Blue Range	182
California	Emigrant Basin	109
Colorado	Uncompahgre	69
	San Juan-Rio Grande	297
Idaho	Idaho	1,398
	Sawtooth	256
Montana	Mission Mountains	76
New Mexico	Black Range	170
Washington	North Cascades	834
Total		3,391

Mineral Surveys of National Forest Wilderness Units of the System

Mineral surveys of National Forest Wildernesses, to be conducted under a program developed by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in Section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act, have not been started. Priority within the Wilderness Act functions of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines has been given to mineral surveys in Primitive Areas because of the time schedule under which the suitability or nonsuitability of these areas for addition to the Wilderness System is to be reported. Mineral surveys in the National Forest Wildernesses established by the Wilderness Act of 1964 are expected to be started after 1968.

Mineral Reviews of National Wildlife Refuges

The geologic and mineral resource information available with regard to roadless areas and islands within 34 National Wildlife Refuges has been reviewed by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. The reviews are being released as brief reports. Copies of these reports have been included in the records of all public hearings on the question of the suitability or nonsuitability of the refuge lands for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Mineral reviews have published in the Geological Survey Bulletin series covering approximately 96,000 acres in three National Wildlike Refuge areas as follows:

State	Refuge	Thousands of acres
New Mexico	Bosque del Apache	43
	Bitter Lake	12
Utah	Bear River	41
Total		96

Scheduled to be published in the Geological Survey Bulletin series are reviews of the following refuge areas:

State	Refuge	State	Refuge
Alaska	Bering Sea.	Michigan	Michigan Islands.
	Bogoslof.		Seney.
	Simeonof.		Huron Islands.
	Simedi.	New Jersey	M. Hartley Dodge.
	Tuxedni.	Oregon	Oregon Islands.
	St. Lazaria.		Three Arch Rocks.
	Hazy Islands.		Poker Jim Ridge.
	Forrester Island.		Fort Warner.
Florida	Cedar Keys.		Harney Lake.
	Passage Key.		Malheur Lake.
	Island Bay.	Oklahoma	Charons Garden.
	Pelican Island.	Washington	Copalis.
Georgia	Okefenokee.		Flattery Rocks.
Massachusetts	Monomoy Island.		Quillayute Needles.
Maine	Edmunds.	Wisconsin	Gravel Island.
			Green Bay.

The mineral studies of roadless areas and islands in wildlife refuges and game ranges are limited in their scope to those classes of minerals which by statute are available for leasing or entry within the areas being reviewed. Such classes of minerals include: (1) those classes of mining law minerals to which the lands are open, as provided in the executive or public land orders by which the wildlife units were established, as subsequently amended or modified; and (2) those classes of Mineral Leasing Act minerals to which the lands are open so far as the statutory law is concerned, whether or not leasing of oil and gas or other minerals is available under administrative restrictions.

Under current department directives, agency personnel conducting Wilderness Act mineral studies of refuge lands may not engage in operations that would tend to impair the wilderness character of the lands, such as drilling, blasting, stripping, or using motorized vehicles without review by the bureau administering the area and written authorization from the Secretary of the Interior.

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs in part that every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on September 3, 1964, shall be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior. Following review, the Secretary reports to the President his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as wilderness. Regulations of the Department of the Interior pertaining to the conduct of the reviews are contained in 43 C.F.R. Part 19.

As currently determined, roadless areas in a total of 57 National Park System units require review under the provisions of the Act.

Public hearings, in addition to those held by the National Park Service in 1966, have been conducted regarding the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness preservation of lands in the ten following units:

Unit and State	*Date*
Isle Royale National Park, Mich	Jan. 31, 1967.
Pinnacles National Monument, Calif	Feb. 10, 1967.
Lava Beds National Monument, Calif	Feb. 17, 1967.
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz	May 23, 1967.
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky., Va., Tenn	June 8–9, 1967.
Shenandoah National Park, Va	June 14, 1967.
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah	Dec. 11, 1967.
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah	Dec. 11, 1967.
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah	Dec. 12, 1967.
Arches National Monument, Utah	Dec. 14, 1967.

The gross area of the 15 units regarding which public hearings have been held, is 2.6 million acres of which 1.4 million acres, 54 percent, have been tentatively found to be suitable for wilderness preservation.

The results of the completed reviews and public hearings to date are under active consideration looking toward their transmittal to the President.

Because of special circumstances encountered in the review process, the studies in the Everglades National Park, Chiricahua National Monument, and Mammoth Cave National Park did not reach the public hearing stage during 1967 as earlier expected.

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of Wilderness Act reviews are continuing as integral parts of Master Plan studies carried out by the National Park Service. Some of the Master Plan study teams include conservationists and scientists from outside the Service who have special knowledge of the resources of individual units.

The Director of the National Park Service has issued a statement entitled "Administrative Policies for the National Parks and Monuments (Natural Area Category) of the National Park Service." The statement relates to the management practices that are expected to be carried out on National Park System lands that may be designated by statute as wilderness.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supplied information on the reviews of roadless areas, particularly in reference to the relationship of wilderness preservation to the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation in the vicinity.

Review of Roadless Areas and Islands in the National Wildlife Refuge System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs in part that every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, without regard to size, which was within the national wildlife refuges and game ranges under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on September 3, 1964, shall be reviewed by the Secretary. Following review, the Secretary reports to the President his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as wilderness. Regulations of the Department pertaining to the conduct of the reviews are contained in 43 C.F.R. Part 19.

As currently determined, a total of 82 roadless areas and roadless islands within national wildlife refuges and game ranges, aggregating 20.4 million acres, require review under the provisions of the act. Detailed information concerning the areas and islands was published in 31 F.R. 13146, October 11, 1966.

Nineteen public hearings were held during 1967 relative to 34 of the areas and islands within 30 refuges. Approximately 674,714 acres have been included within tentative findings that lands are suitable for preservation as wilderness. The public hearings are listed as follows:

Unit and State	*Date*
Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts	Jan. 11, 1967.
Green Bay and Gravel Island National Wildlife Refuges, Wisconsin	Feb. 15, 1967.
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, New Jersey	Feb. 17, 1967.
Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah	Feb. 21, 1967.
Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copalis National Wildlife Refuges, Washington	Mar. 28, 1967.
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico	Mar. 29, 1967.
Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan	Mar. 29, 1967.
Three Arch Rocks and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuges, Oregon	Apr. 4, 1967.
St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska	Apr. 4, 1967.
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico	Apr. 5, 1967.
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida	Apr. 5, 1967.
Cedar Keys, Passage Key, and Island Bay National Wildlife Refuges, Florida	Apr. 7, 1967.
Hart Mountain National Antelope Range, Oregon	Apr. 12, 1967.
Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine	Apr. 12, 1967.
Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma	Apr. 18, 1967.
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia	Apr. 21, 1967.
Tuxedni, Bogoslof, and Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska	Apr. 25, 1967.
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon	May 2, 1967.
Huron Islands and Seney National Wildlife Refuges, Michigan	May 10, 1967.

The results of the completed reviews and public hearings held to date are under active consideration looking toward their transmittal.

Reviews of additional roadless areas and islands within the second 3-year group have been started.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supplied information on the reviews of roadless areas and islands, particularly in reference to the relationship of wilderness preservation to the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation in the vicinity.

Wilderness Preservation in Public Domain Areas

The interim classification of certain groups of lands within the public domain is in process through the Bureau of Land Management under provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat.

986, 43 U.S.C. 1411–18) and the regulations codified in 43 CFR Parts 1720 and 2410. As of October 31, 1967, 53.5 million acres had been classified, either for retention for multiple-use management during the interim period or for disposal of title, out of a total of 83.7 million acres that had been brought under notices of proposed classification.

The retention classifications have brought the lands under the Act's interim multiple-use management authorization but have not as yet been carried to the point of specifying particular combinations of land uses.

A listing has been made by the Bureau of 61 public domain areas containing over 5 million acres believed to have a possible suitability for wilderness preservation under the retention and multiple-use management concepts of the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Criteria are being developed to guide the further evaluation of such areas and the management of those in which wilderness preservation may be emphasized.

Administrative Regulations

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of provisions of the Wilderness Act regarding reviews of roadless areas and roadless islands were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 17, 1966, and were published in 31 F.R. 3010, February 22, 1966. These regualtions, effective upon publication, are codified in subpart A of 43 CFR Part 19 (Circular 2203). Subpart B of 43 CFR Part 19, approved at the same time, concerns retention and management for wilderness preservation of certain classes of public lands exclusively administered through the Bureau of Land Management.

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of mineral resources management provisions of the Wilderness Act were approved by the Secretary of the Interior at the same time and were published in the same issue of the Federal Register. The regulations are codified as follows: 43 CFR subpart 3327, "Prospecting and Mineral Leasing Within National Forest Wilderness"; and 43 CFR subpart 3638, "Prospecting, Mineral Locations, and Mineral Patents Within National Forest Wilderness" (Circular 2204).

Regulations concerning administration by the Department of the Interior of land tenure management and land classification provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411–18) and related authorities were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 5, 1965. The regulations were published in 30 F.R. 12912, October 9, 1965, and are codified in 43 CFR subpart 1725, "Program Policy"; subpart 2410, "Land Classification; General"; and subpart 2411, "Procedures" (Circular 2201).

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in the Department of the Interior during 1967. The total contributed to date is $50.

91st Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document No. 91-58, Part 1

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

This report was in 3 parts
Part II was the High Uintas report and
mineral report
Part III was Interior proposals

Add Wilderness
Ventana - Add 95268

Delete Prim. Areas
- 52938 Net acres

JANUARY 23, 1969.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
24-066 O WASHINGTON : 1969

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Fifth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness is at the heart of America's heritage. It has had immeasurable impact on our Nation's character, and on those who made its history. Its beauty and majesty have enriched the Nation's spirit.

Forty-three years ago, conservationist Aldo Leopold said: "Wilderness certainly cannot be built at will, like a city park or a tennis court * * *. Neither can a wilderness be grown like timber, because it is something more than trees * * * if we want wilderness, we must foresee our want and preserve the proper areas against the encroachment of inimical uses."

In 1964, Congress recognized this need and established 54 National Forest areas as the nucleus of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

During the 90th Congress, I submitted recommendations for 30 additions to the System. Action was completed on four of these during the last year. Another was added in connection with legislation for Washington's North Cascades. Altogether, some 800,000 acres were placed under the permanent protection of the Wilderness Act.

I am now sending to the Congress 13 additional wilderness proposals. One would designate about 323,000 acres within the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests of Utah as the High Uintas Wilderness. The remaining 12 proposals would create wilderness areas within several different wildlife refuges. I am also transmitting the results of Interior Department review of the Bear River Wilderness proposal. The Secretary of the Interior does not recommend wilderness status for this area, and I concur in that recommendation.

I urge early and favorable action on the new proposals as well as on those I submitted previously.

The future character of America depends on what constructive actions we take today. We can destroy our country by neglect, just as surely as we can save its great, God-given beauty by showing true concern.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 18, 1969.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., December 30, 1968.

The President,
The White House.

Dear Mr. President: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 896), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress our fifth annual joint report on the status of the national wilderness preservation system. The contents of this report cover the calendar year 1968.

Respectfully,

Orville L. Freeman.
Stewart L. Udall.

FIFTH JOINT ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Prepared in Accordance With Section 7
of the Wilderness Act
Public Law 88–577, Dated September 3, 1964

Part I

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Progress in primitive area review

Departmental review in accordance with the provisions in section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 12 national forest primitive areas. These reviews have generated proposals for 12 new national forest wildernesses totaling about 1,200,000 acres.

Congress passed and the President signed enactments to add three of the 11 submitted by him as new units of the system. Another was added and an addition to an existing unit was made in connection with the act signed by the President relating to the North Cascades. These new units are:

California.—San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, (142,722 acres); San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest, (36,137 acres).

Oregon.—Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests (99,632 acres).

Washington.—Pasayten Wilderness, Mount Baker and Okanogan National Forests (518,000 acres);[1] Glacier Peak (enlargement), Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests, (12,721 acres).

Action was not completed on eight Wilderness proposals submitted to Congress in 1968. These are:

Arizona.—Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest; Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests; Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests.

California.—Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest; Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest.

Colorado.—Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests.

Montana.—Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest.

Wyoming.—Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest.

Another proposal, the High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests in Utah, was not submitted to the Congress but has been under review because of questions which have been raised by interested parties.

In summary the national forest portion of the national wilderness preservation system was enlarged through congressional action by 809,180 acres in 1968. See appendix of this report for acreage details.

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[1] This was formerly part of the 801,000-acre North Cascade Primitive Area. The balance of the primitive area was declassified and most of it was included in the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Study in some stage is underway on all the 21 remaining national forest primitive areas. Appendix III of this report gives a tentative schedule for the public hearings on these remaining primitive areas. The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed because of the many complications which often arise as the studies proceed. We do, however, plan to submit recommendations to the President concerning the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness of 11 or more national forest primitive areas prior to the middle of calendar year 1971. This will conform to the review requirements in section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act. Recommendations on the remaining 10 primitive areas will be submitted in the third review period.

Land acquisition

Between July 1, 1967, and June 31, 1968, 1,247 acres of surrounded non-national-forest land were acquired. This is summarized as follows:

Unit	National forest	State	Acquired through—		
			Transfer	Purchase	Exchange
John Muir Wilderness	Sierra	California	0	0	80
Gila Primitive Area	Gila	New Mexico	[1] 652	0	355
Black Range Primitive Area	do	do	0	0	160
Total			[1] 652	0	595

[1] Transfer by Public Land Order 4343 (32 F.R. 20 980, Dec. 29, 1967) of land acquired by the Bureau of Land Management under Taylor Grazing Act authority.

Administrative use of motorized equipment or aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wildernesses in emergencies and when such uses are "* * * necessary to meet the minimum requirements * * *" for administering the area for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service has made only very sparing use of this exception in its own administrative activities. Examples of how this exception is applied are:

> Normal trail maintenance is done without the use of powersaws; however, powersaws are used by Forest Service crews or cooperators in those cases where hundreds of trees may be blown down by a severe storm, making key trails impassable or in other unusually heavy maintenance situations where it would be impractical to accomplish the work with nonmotorized tools.
>
> Powersaws and motor-driven jackhammers are used in the construction of new trails where there is a large amount of clearing or heavy rockwork.
>
> A helicopter may be used to transport materials for a needed bridge if such materials cannot be transported by packmules.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside national forest wildernesses and primitive areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, conveniently, or sometimes at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, State game and fish departments, public utility districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been carefully considered on its individual merits and its possible precedent-setting effect. Considerations have been made in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. Some requests have been approved, and many have been denied.

Use of aircraft, motorboats, or motorized equipment by nongovernmental interests under special provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities, generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become well established.

A number of such requests were received in 1968. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment, but the applicant chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act. Of five formal requests for use of helicopters to transport men and equipment for mining or prospecting, three were approved and two denied. Of seven formal requests for use of motorized ground equipment for mineral exploration and prospecting, five were approved and two denied.

Search and rescue

A number of search and rescue operations took place in national forest wildernesses and primitive areas during 1968. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting these emergencies. At least two fatalities and a number of serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. We can expect that such instances will occur more often as the number of people taking advantage of the wilderness system increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the emergency.

Violations

Sixty-eight violations of section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1968. Considering the fact that nearly 5 million visitor-days' use occurred in wilderness and primitive areas during 1968, the number of violations was very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional, because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly some violations which went undetected; however, the Forest Service is making and will continue to make every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark wilderness boundaries and to inform the people concerning the objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. We will continue to recommend boundaries which follow natural topographic features wherever possible.

24-066 O—69—pt. 1——2

Of the 68 wilderness violations which were detected, 42 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other equipment (of which 19 were snowmobiles) ; 14 involved motorboats; 6 involved aircraft; 5 resource damage; and one was the illegal use of a portage. In 16 cases the offenders were convicted: 26 cases were dropped; 8 resulted in acquittal; and 18 are still pending.

Management challenges

One of the major challenges facing administrators is the job of maintaining the wilderness resource at some of the most popular lakes, streams, or other scenic spots within the wilderness system. Many groups and individuals who visit these attractions are not looking for and may not have the skills to meet the challenges offered by wilderness. Recreation use is increasing around many such spots to the point that the value of the wilderness resource is now or soon will be depreciated. The imprint of man's work is no longer "substantially unnoticeable." The Forest Service is moving aggressively, within the provisions of the Wilderness Act, to manage recreation use so that the quality of the wilderness resources will be maintained. This includes regulation and distribution of visitors, and in some cases limitation of visitors may be necessary. A major effort is being made to provide, outside of wildernesses, sufficient opportunities for hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in these activities but are not seeking a wilderness environment.

Gifts and contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in 1968 by the Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

State	Net acreage		
	Reported Dec. 31, 1967	Net change	Reported Dec. 31, 1968
Arizona	420, 821	0	420, 821
California [1]	1, 257, 288	+178, 939	1, 436, 227
Colorado	280, 104	0	280, 104
Idaho	988, 655	0	988, 655
Minnesota [2]	747, 099	+29	747, 128
Montana	1, 482, 567	0	1, 482, 567
Nevada	64, 667	0	64, 667
New Hampshire	5, 552	0	5, 552
New Mexico	679, 436	0	679, 436
North Carolina [2]	20, 975	−50	20, 925
Oregon [1]	665, 062	+99, 600	764, 662
Washington [1]	576, 589	+530, 721	1, 107, 310
Wyoming	1, 781, 034	0	1, 781, 034
Grand total	8, 969, 849	+809, 239	9, 779, 088
Total number units	54	+4	58

[1] Congress added new wilderness in California (2), Oregon, and Washington.

[2] Correction of previous reporting errors.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1968[1]

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
ARIZONA								
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18, 000	18, 000	0	0	18, 000	18, 000
Galiure	do	do	52, 717	52, 717	0	0	52, 717	52, 717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205, 346	205, 137	0	0	205, 346	205, 137
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20, 850	20, 850	0	0	20, 850	20, 850
Superstition	do	do	124, 140	124, 117	0	0	124, 140	124, 117
CALIFORNIA								421,
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19, 080	19, 080	0	0	19, 080	19, 080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9, 022	9, 022	0	0	9, 022	9, 022
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62, 561	62, 121	0	0	62, 561	62, 121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9, 000	8, 979	0	0	9, 000	8, 979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33, 800	33, 800	0	0	33, 800	33, 800
Total			42, 800	42, 779			42, 800	42, 779
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230, 217	228, 932	0	0	230, 217	228, 932
	Sierra	Fresno	274, 046	274, 246	0	+80	274, 046	274, 326
Total			504, 263	503, 178	0	+80	504, 263	503, 258
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214, 543	213, 363	0	0	214, 543	213, 363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61, 508	61, 433	0	0	61. 508	61, 433
	Sierra	Fresno	48, 051	48, 051	0	0	48, 051	48, 051
Total			109, 559	109, 484	0	0	109, 559	109, 484
Mokclumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 560	41, 560	0	0	41, 560	41, 560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8, 840	8, 840	0	0	8, 840	8, 840
Total			50, 400	50, 400	0	0	50, 400	50, 400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	0	0	+36, 137	+36, 137	36, 137	36, 137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34, 718	34, 644	0	0	34, 718	34, 644
San Jacinto	do	do	21, 955	20, 564	0	0	21, 955	20, 564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	0	0	+142, 918	+142, 722	142, 918	142, 722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69, 547	68, 507	0	0	69, 547	68, 507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16, 335	15, 695	0	0	16, 335	15, 695

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1968[1]—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Yolla Bolly-Middle Bel	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 316	0	0	73, 876	72, 316
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135	0	0	37, 215	36, 135
Total			111, 091	108, 451	0	0	111, 091	108, 451
COLORADO								
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24, 322	24, 322	0	0	24, 322	24, 322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24, 164	24, 164	0	0	24, 164	24, 164
Total			48, 486	48, 486			48, 486	48, 486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71, 060	71, 060	[2] +269	0	71, 329	71, 060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72, 472	72, 472	0	0	72, 472	72, 472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27, 364	26, 674	0	0	27, 464	26, 674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61, 412	61, 412	0	0	61, 412	61, 412
IDAHO								
Selway-Bitterroot [3]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165, 168	164, 946	0	0	165, 168	164, 946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265, 580	265, 580	0	0	265, 580	265, 580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558, 431	558, 129	0	0	558, 431	558, 129
Total			989, 179	988, 655	0	0	989, 179	988, 655
MONTANA								
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72, 526	72, 526	0	0	72, 526	72, 526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45, 398	44, 115	0	0	45, 398	44, 115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41, 162	41, 162	0	0	41, 162	41, 162
Total			159, 086	157, 803	0	0	159, 086	157, 803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710, 000	710, 000	0	0	710, 000	710, 000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240, 000	240, 000	0	0	240, 000	240, 000
Total			950, 000	950, 000	0	0	950, 000	950, 000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39, 663	39, 663	0	0	39, 663	39, 663
	Kootenai	Libby	54, 609	54, 609	0	0	54, 609	54, 609
Total			94, 272	94, 272	0	0	94, 272	94, 272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28, 562	28, 562	0	0	28, 562	28, 562

Selway-Bitterroot [4]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244, 470	244, 150	0	0	244, 470	244, 150
	Lolo	Missoula	10, 010	7, 780	0	0	10, 010	7, 780
Total			254, 480	251, 930	0	0	254, 480	251, 950
NEVADA								
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64, 827	64, 667	0	0	64, 827	64, 667
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5, 552	5, 552	0	0	5, 552	5, 552
NEW MEXICO								
Gila [5]	Gila	Silver City	433, 916	433, 690	0	0	433, 916	433, 690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25, 357	25, 357	0	0	25, 357	25, 357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142, 059	142, 059	0	0	142, 059	142, 059
Total			167, 416	167, 416	0	0	167, 416	167, 416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41, 132	41, 132	0	0	41, 132	41, 132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6, 029	6, 027	0	0	6, 029	6, 027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31, 283	31, 171	0	0	31, 283	31, 171
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7, 575	7, 575	0	0	7, 575	7, 575
Shining Rock [6]	do	do	13, 400	13, 400	−50	−50	13, 350	13, 350
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19, 240	19, 240	0	0	19, 240	19, 240
	Willamette	Eugene	16, 200	16, 200	0	0	16, 200	16, 200
Total			35, 440	35, 440	0	0	35, 440	35, 440
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221, 355	220, 416	0	0	221, 355	220, 416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18, 709	18, 709	0	0	18, 709	18, 709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76, 900	76, 900	0	0	76, 900	76, 900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23, 071	23, 071	0	0	23, 071	23, 071
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14, 160	14, 160	0	0	14, 160	14, 160
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8, 625	8, 625	0	0	8, 625	8, 625
	Willamette	Eugene	38, 030	38, 030	0	0	38, 030	38, 030
Total			46, 655	46, 655	0	0	46, 655	46, 655
Mount Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	0	0	+63, 681	+63, 681	63, 681	63, 681
	Willamette	Eugene	0	0	+32, 126	+32, 126	32, 126	32, 126
	Mount Hood	Portland	0	0	+3, 793	+3, 793	3, 793	3, 793
Total					99, 600	99, 600	99, 600	99, 600
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33, 653	33, 003	0	0	33, 653	33, 003

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1968[1] —Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1967		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875	0	0	59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833	0	0	136,833	136,833
Total			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708
WASHINGTON								
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	215,110	214,759	0	0	227,831	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739	0	0	236,910	236,739
Total			452,020	451,498	+12,721	+12,721	464,741	464,219
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0	0	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940	0	0	22,940	22,940
Total			82,680	82,680	0	0	82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0	0	42,411	42,411
Pasayten[4]	Mount Baker	Bellingham	0	0	+120,000	+120,000	120,000	120,000
	Okanogan	Okanogan	0	0	+398,000	+398,000	398,000	398,000
Total					+518,000	+518,000	518,000	518,000
WYOMING								
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383,300	383,300	0	0	383,300	383,300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka	do	do	483,678	483,130	0	0	483,678	483,130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563,500	563,500	0	0	563,500	563,500
MINNESOTA								
Boundary waters canoe area	Superior[8]	Duluth	1,029,218	747,099	+39	+29	871 775 1,029,257	747,128
Grand total, wilderness			9,269,361	8,968,652	+809,634	+809,239	10,078,995	9,779,088

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[1] This tabulation does not include any non-Federal land acquired between June 30 and Dec. 21, 1968.

[2] Correction of previous reporting error.

[3] Also in Montana.

[4] Also in Idaho.

[5] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[6] Acreage recalculated, no change in boundaries.

[7] Preparation of detailed maps and more accurate acreage determinations will probably result in some small adjustments in the apparent acreage of the Pasayten Wilderness. Any changes indicated will be shown in the 1969 report.

[8] Changes made to correct previous reporting errors.

Appendix II

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

SUMMARY

State	Reported Dec. 31, 1967, Net acreage	Changes[1]	Reported Dec. 31, 1968, Net acreage
Arizona	253, 219	0	253, 219
California[1]	560, 375	−109, 661	450, 714
Colorado[2]	538, 934	−103	538, 831
Idaho	1, 642, 545	0	1, 642, 545
Montana	417, 197	0	417, 197
New Mexico[3]	335, 424	+1, 167	336, 591
Oregon[1]	85, 033	−85, 033	0
Utah	237, 177	0	237, 177
Washington[4]	801, 000	−801, 000	0
Wyoming	587, 930	0	587, 930
Grand total	5, 458, 834	994, 630	4, 464, 204
Total number areas	34	−4	30

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[1] Majority added to the wilderness system.

[2] Correction of previous reporting error.

[3] Acquired private land.

[4] Included in the wilderness system, North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1968

State and name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Reported Dec. 31, 1967, area (acres)		Change		Reported Dec. 31, 1968, area (acres)	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Arizona:								
Blue Range	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139	0	0	181, 566	180, 139
Mount Baldy	do	do	7, 106	7, 106	0	0	7, 106	7, 106
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 803	8, 803	0	0	8, 803	8, 803
	Tonto	Phoenix	7, 596	7, 596	0	0	7, 596	7, 596
Total			16, 399	16, 399			16, 399	16, 399
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21, 511	21, 496	0	0	21, 511	21, 496
	Kaibab	Williams	7, 638	7, 638	0	0	7, 638	7, 638
	Prescott	Prescott	20, 441	20, 441	0	0	20, 441	20, 441
Total			49, 590	49, 575			49, 590	49, 575
California:								
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	0	0	26, 760	25, 995
Desolation Valley	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343	0	0	41, 383	41, 343
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon [2]	Angeles	Pasadena	34, 807	34, 807	−34, 807	−34, 807	0	0
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	0	0	98, 043	97, 020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7, 040	7, 040	0	0	7, 040	7, 040
	Sierra	Fresno	3, 207	3, 207	0	0	3, 207	3, 207
Total			10, 247	10, 247			10, 247	10, 247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34, 556	28, 576	0	0	34, 556	28, 576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251, 200	194, 754	0	0	251, 200	194, 764
Total			285, 756	223, 340			285, 756	223, 340
San Rafael [2]	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	74, 990	74, 854	−74, 990	−74, 354	0	0
Ventana	do	do	54, 857	52, 769	0	0	54, 857	52, 769
Colorado:								
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	102, 124	102, 124	0	0	102, 124	102, 124
Gore Range-Eagle Nest [3]	Arapaho	Golden	32, 400	32, 379	0	0	32, 400	32, 379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28, 875	28, 825	0	−103	28, 875	28, 722
Total			61, 275	61, 204			61, 275	61, 101

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San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240,000	238,407	0	0	240,000	238,407
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252	0	0	69,253	53,252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56,600	56,600	0	0	56,600	56,600
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,600	9,600	0	0	9,600	9,600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17,747	17,747	0	0	17,747	17,747
Total			27,347	27,347			27,347	27,347
Idaho:								
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,773	225,996	0	0	226.778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,399	0	0	74,670	74,339
	Payette	McCall	689,712	635,336	0	0	689,712	685,336
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	241,062	0	0	241,584	241,062
Total			1,232,744	1,224,733			1,232,744	1,224,733
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122,500	122,500	0	0	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370	0	0	94,685	94,370
Total			217,185	216,870			217,185	216,870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144,300	144,300	0	0	144,300	144,300
	Challis	Challis	7,900	7,900	0	0	7,900	7,900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48,742	48,742	0	0	48,742	48,742
Total			200,942	200,942			200,942	200,942
Montana:								
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
Total			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75,500	73,340	0	0	75,500	73,340
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,776	49,857	0	0	50,776	49,857
New Mexico								
Gila[4][5]	Gila	Silver City	132,788	129,630	0	+1,007	132,788	130,637
Black Range[5]	do	do	169,984	160,196	0	+160	169,984	169,356
Blue Range[6]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36.598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
Oregon:								
Mt. Jefferson[7]	Deschutes	Bend	24,514	24,514	−24,514	−24,514	0	0
	Mount Hood	Portland	3,158	3,158	−3,158	−3,158	0	0
	Willamette	Eugene	57,361	57,361	−57,361	−57,361	0	0
Total			85,033	85,033	−85,033	−85,033	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 12.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1968—Continued

State and name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Reported Dec. 31, 1967, area (acres)		Change		Reported Dec. 31, 1968, area (acres)	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Utah:								
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434	0	0	164,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
Total			240,717	240,717	0	0	237,177	237,177
Washington:								
North Cascade [8]	Mount Baker	Bellingham	434,200	434,200	−366,800	−434,200	0	0
	Okanogan	Okanogan	366,300	366,800	−366,600	−366,800	0	0
Total			801,000	801,000	−301,000	−301,000	0	0
Wyoming:								
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000	0	0	137,000	137,000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000	0	0	177,000	177,000
Popo Agie	″ do	do	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000
Stratified	″ do	do	203,930	203,930	0	0	203,930	203,930
Grand total			5,559,760	5,458,834	−995,830	−994,630	4,563,930	4,464,204

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[1] Area is also in New Mexico.

[2] Included in the wilderness system.

[3] Correction of previous reporting error.

[4] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[5] These changes result from the acquisition of surrounded land.

[6] Area is also in Arizona.

[7] Majority added to wilderness system.

[8] Included in wilderness system, the North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

APPENDIX III

TENTATIVE PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE,[1] DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW

Primitive area name	State	Approximate size in acres (M)	Published minerals report	Hearing target date
Emigrant Basin	California	97	Mid 1969	Mid 1969.
San Juan	Colorado	238	do	Do.
Upper Rio Grande	do	57	do	Do.
Uncompahgre	do	53	December 1968	Late 1969.
Sawtooth	Idaho	201	September 1969	Do.
Blue Range	Arizona	217	do	Do.
Mission Mountains	Montana	73	January 1969	Late 1970.
Glacier	Wyoming	177	September 1970	Do.
Aqua Tibia	California	26	January 1970	Do.
Black Range	New Mexico	169	do	Do.
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Colorado	61	September 1970	Do.
Wilson Mountain	do	27	January 1970	Late 1971.
Popo Agie	Wyoming	70	September 1971	Do.
Salmon Trinity Alps	California	223	do	Do.
Idaho	Idaho	1,225	do	Do.
Salmon River Breaks	do	217	September 1970	Do.
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	137	September 1971	Do.
High Sierra	California	10	do	Do.
Absaroka	Montana	64	September 1972	Late 1972.
Beartooth	do	230	do	Do.
Gila	New Mexico	130	do	Do.

[1] The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed. There are a number of factors which could change the hearing date.

APPENDIX IV

A SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS RESULTING FROM REVIEW OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPT. 3, 1964

	Acres in primitive areas	Acres proposed for wilderness	Net difference
Arizona:			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7,106	6,975	−131
Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests	16,399	19,569	+3,170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests	49,575	46,542	−3,033
California:			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74,854	142,722	+67,868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34,807	36,137	+1,330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41,343	63,469	+22,126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52,769	92,218	+39,449
Colorado: Flat Tops Wilderness, White River, and Routt National Forests	102,124	142,230	+40,106
Montana: Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49,857	63,300	+13,443
Oregon: Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mount Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85,033	96,462	+11,429
Wyoming: Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203,930	[1] 196,390	−7,540
Total	717,797	906,014	[2] +188,217

[1] This acreage would be combined with the former South Absaroka Wilderness to bring the total recommended acreage to 679,520 acres.

[2] Plus 25 percent.

APPENDIX V

PERCENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND PRESENTLY MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ITS WILDERNESS RESOURCE

State	Net acres, National Forest land, June 30, 1968	Net acres Dec. 31, 1968, wilderness and primitive areas	Percent
Arizona	11, 429, 833	674, 040	5. 90
California	19, 994, 773	1, 886, 941	9. 46
Colorado	14, 319, 757	818, 935	5. 72
Idaho	20, 347, 244	2, 631, 200	12. 93
Minnesota	2, 784, 143	747, 128	26. 84
Montana	16, 669, 099	1, 899, 764	11. 40
Nevada	5, 073, 657	64, 667	1. 27
New Hampshire	678, 807	5, 552	0. 81
New Mexico	9, 153, 364	1, 016, 027	11. 10
North Carolina	1, 127, 418	20, 925	1. 86
Oregon	15, 471, 213	764, 662	4. 94
Utah	8, 000, 169	237, 177	2. 96
Washington	[1] 9, 036, 815	1, 107, 310	12. 25
Wyoming	9, 165, 186	2, 368, 964	25. 85
Total (affected States)	143, 251, 478	14, 243, 292	9. 94

[1] These figures do not include the 674,000 acres removed from the National Forest System by the North Cascades National Park legislation.

Note: Of the total 186,247,196 [1] acres of federally owned land in the National Forest System 14,243,292 acres or 7.65 percent are managed for wilderness purposes.

Part II

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The following report deals primarily with the functions of the Department of the Interior during the year 1968 regarding (1) the administration of the U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws for national forest land that are within the national wilderness preservation system, and (2) the reviews of national forests, national park system, and national wildlife refuge system lands conducted pursuant to the Wilderness Act to ascertain their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Mineral resources of national forest units of the system

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the U.S. mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to the existing national forest units of the wilderness preservation system, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act and subject to applicable regulations.

As specifically provided in section 4(d)(3) and as stated in the legislative history of that section (H. Rept. 1829, 88th Cong., second sess.), the provisions of the 1964 act continuing the mining and mineral leasing laws in effect until midnight, December 31, 1983, apply only to lands within national forest units added to the system by provisions of the 1964 act, i.e., to approximately 9 million acres of national forest wildernesses presently within the system.

The U.S. mining laws and the mineral leasing laws applicable to national forest wilderness units are administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations, published February 22, 1966, are codified in title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, subparts 3327 and 3638.

Section 4(d)(2) of the 1964 act provides that nothing in the Wilderness Act shall prevent prospecting for purposes of gathering information about minerals on lands within national forest wildernesses if such prospecting is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

However, as provided by section 4(d)(3) of the act, mineral leases, licenses, or permits may not be issued and valid mineral locations may not be made after midnight, December 31, 1983, on lands within the existing national forest wildernesses. Under the mineral leasing laws, authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to exercise discretion whether or not to issue mineral leases, licenses, or permits on any lands, including national forest lands. The Secretary is not obligated to grant a mineral lease within a national forest wilderness even though the mineral leasing laws have been continued in effect within the unit for a specified period.

Persons interested in prospecting for minerals or locating mining claims within a national forest wilderness should inquire of the officer in charge of the national forest concerned to learn of regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing surface uses of the lands for such activities.

Mineral surveys of national forest primitive areas

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in the national forests have been confined chiefly to primitive areas that are under current review by the Department of Agriculture for suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. The studies consist of a search of recorded mining claims, an appraisal of minability of known deposits, a geologic study of the area, examination of all mineralized localities including sampling and analysis, and an appraisal of the potential mineral resources. A report on the investigations is prepared and published for each area. Of the 34 primitive areas to be studied, work on 13 of them has been completed and work on 12 others is in progress. All mineral surveys in primitive areas are scheduled for completion by fiscal year 1972.

To date, reports have been published in the Geological Survey bulletin series on the 13 following primitive areas:

State	Primitive area	Acres studied (in thousands)
Arizona	Mount Baldy	7
Do	Pine Mountain	20
Do	Sycamore Canyon	47
California	San Rafael	141
Do	Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	36
Do	Desolation Valley	64
Do	Ventana	93
Colorado	Flat Tops	147
Do	Uncompahgre	83
Montana	Spanish Peaks	55
Oregon	Mount Jefferson	87
Utah	High Uintas	323
Wyoming	Stratified	202
	Total	1,305

Currently, studies are progressing on the following national forest primitive areas and reports on them will be published as the work is completed:

State	Primitive area	Acres studied (in thousands)
Arizona-New Mexico	Blue Range	182
California	Emigrant Basin	109
Do	Trinity Alps	286
Do	Agua Tibia	27
Colorado	San Juan-Rio Grande	297
Do	Wilson Mountains	27
Idaho	Idaho	1,398
Do	Sawtooth	256
Do	Salmon River Breaks	217
Montana	Mission Mountains	76
Do	Spanish Peaks (enlargement of area)	36
New Mexico	Black Range	170
Do	Gila	133
Wyoming	Glacier	177
	Total	3,214

Mineral surveys of the national wilderness preservation system

Because of the tight schedule under which primitive areas are to be considered for inclusion into the wilderness system, the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines have given priority to investigations of primitive areas. Nevertheless, a mineral survey has been completed of the Pasayten Wilderness, which was incorporated in the wilderness system by Public Law 90–544, October 2, 1968, and a report is in preparation and will be published as a Geological Survey bulletin. Work also has started during the past field season on the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico. An expansion of work in wildernesses is scheduled for fiscal year 1970.

Mineral reviews of national wildlife refuges

No mineral reviews of national wildlife refuges were made by the Geological Survey of the Bureau of Mines during 1968. Mineral reviews made during prior years and scheduled previously for publication were published during the year. Wildlife refuges covered by published mineral review reports are:

WILDLIFE REFUGES

State	Refuge	Area (acres)	State	Refuge	Area (acres)
Alaska	Bering Sea	41, 113	New Mexico	Bosque del Apache	43, 490
Do	Bogoslof	390	Do	Bitter Lake	11, 900
Do	Simeonof	10, 442	New Jersey	M. Hartley Dodge	2, 000
Do	Semedi	8, 422	Oregon	Oregon Islands	21
Do	Tuxedni	6, 439	Do	Three Arch Rocks	17
Do	St. Lazaria	65	Do	Poker Jim Ridge	18, 500
Do	Hazy Islands	42	Do	Fort Warner	22, 500
Do	Forrester Island	2, 832	Do	Harney Lake	30, 117
Florida	Ceder Keys	379	Do	Malheur Lake	48, 317
Do	Passage Key	36	Oklahoma	Charons Garden	22, 298
Do	Island Bay	20	Utah	Bear River	40, 631
Do	Pelican Island	616	Washington	Copalis	5
Georgia	Okefenokee	33, , 838	Do	Flattery Rocks	125
Massachusetts	Monomoy Island	2, 698	Do	Quillayute Needles	117
Maine	Edmunds	5, 200	Wisconsin	Gravel Island	27
Michigan	Michigan Islands	10	Do	Green Bay	2
Do	Seney	19, 150			
Do	Huron Islands	147		Total	669, 908

Review of roadless areas in the national park system

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the national park system under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as a part of the wilderness system.

As we stated in our previous report a total of 57 national park system units require review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Public hearings, in addition to those held by the National Park Service in 1966 and 1967, have been conducted regarding the suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness preservation of lands in the two following units:

Date	*Unit and State*
Nov. 5, 1968	Chiricahua National Monument, Ariz.
Dec. 3, 1968	Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex.

These two units have a gross area of 32,155.3 acres. The tentative recommendation is that the Chaco Canyon National Monument is not suitable for wilderness preservation.

Gross acreage of the 17 units (which includes the 15 units from the fourth annual report) on which public hearings have been held total 2,578,394 acres. Preliminary wilderness proposals presented at the public hearings included 1,386,344 acres or 54 percent of the total park acreages.

Posthearing recommendations

In posthearing studies of the areas and on the basis of comments and suggestions received at the public hearings, in correspondence received from public agencies and officials, private organizations, and from individuals, final recommendations were completed on five areas in the 1968 calendar year, namely:

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.
Lava Beds National Monument, Calif.
Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz.
Pinnacles National Monument, Calif.

Gross acreage of these five areas totals 315,405 acres. Preliminary proposals presented at the public hearings totaled 145,640 acres or 46 percent of the total park areas. Final wilderness recommendations totaled 178,905 acres or 57 percent of the gross park acreage. Wilderness recommendations on these units were sent to the 90th Congress.

Additionally, work is progressing on the formulation of final wilderness recommendations on the remaining 12 areas on which public hearings have been held. Completion of work on Great Smoky Mountains, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and on Cumberland Gap National Historical Park will be delayed pending resolution of important policy questions.

Field studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of wilderness proposals are continuing as integral parts of master plan team studies. Master plans, giving direction to all resource management, resource visitor use, and development for each park, provide a firm base for the wilderness proposals. In addition to further studies for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, field studies are underway on the following areas:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colo.
Colorado National Monument, Colo.
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colo.
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii.
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii.
Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.
Olympic National Park, Wash.
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.
Wupatki National Monument, Ariz.
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Mont., Wyo.
Yosemite National Park, Calif.

North Cascades National Park

Within 2 years from the date of enactment of Public Law 90-544, approved October 2, 1968, authorizing the establishment of North Cascades National Park, the Secretary of the Interior is instructed to review the area and report his recommendations to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness. The designation of any area within the park as a wilderness is to be in accordance with the appropriate subsections of the Wilderness Act. Thus, the North Cascades National Park has been added to the list of units in the national park system to be studied.

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

Public Law 90-540, approved October 1, 1968, authorized administration of the entire Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah and Wyo., by the Secretary of Agriculture. Accordingly, the area has been deleted from the Wilderness program of the National Park Service.

Review of roadless areas and islands in the national wildlife refuge system

As currently determined, a total of 82 roadless areas and roadless islands within national wildlife refuges and game ranges, aggregating 20.4 million acres, require review under section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act. Detailed information concerning the areas and islands was published in 31 F.R. 13146, October 11, 1966. During the year 1968, 28 wilderness proposals within 30 national wildlife refuges were reviewed.

The President reviewed 14 of these proposals and advised the Congress of his recommendations. One of these proposals was enacted into law. (Public Law 90-532 established the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness.) The following is a breakdown of actions on specific proposals concerning national wildlife refuge wilderness proposals.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIONS

In addition to those discussed in the following section, departmental reviews were completed on the following refuge wilderness proposals:

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah.
St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Hazy Island National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Hart Mountain National Antelope Range, Oreg.
Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Oreg.
Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, Oreg.
Washington Islands, Wash. (Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge, Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge).
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, N. Mex.
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, N. Mex.
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oreg.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS

Fourteen national wildlife refuge system wilderness proposals were recommended by the President, who advised the Congress of his recommendations, pursuant to provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88–577, sec. 3(c)). House and Senate actions within the Congress consisted of the following:

Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, N.J.: Public Law 90–532 signed by the President on September 28, 1968, established the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness as a unit of the national wilderness preservation system. This unit is the first Department of the Interior and national wildlife refuge system wilderness proposal to be approved by the Congress and signed into law.

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Fla.: S. 3343, amended, passed the Senate, July 10, 1968; H.R. 17366 was introduced in the House in the 90th Congress.

Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge: S. 3425, amended, passed the Senate, July 10, 1968; H.R. 16996 was introduced in the House in the 90th Congress.

Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Huron Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge, in Michigan, and Wisconsin Islands (Green Bay and Gravel Island) National Wildlife Refuges, Wis., and Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine: S. 3502, amended, 90th Congress covering wilderness areas in the above refuges, passed the Senate, July 10, 1968. H.R. 18247, companion bill, was introduced in the House.

Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge, Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, and Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Fla.: H.R. 16777 was introduced in the 90th Congress covering these wildlife refuges; H.R. 18621 was introduced in the 90th Congress covering Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge. S. 3594 was introduced in the 90th Congress.

Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Okla.: This refuge was included in H.R. 16777, 90th Congress, and also S. 3460.

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga.: This refuge was included in S. 3594, 90th Congress.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supplied information on the reviews of roadless areas and islands, particularly in reference to the relationship of wilderness preservation to the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation in the vicinity.

Wilderness preservation in public domain areas

Classification of lands within the public domain is continuing through the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple-Use Act (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411–1418) and departmental regulations codified in 43 CFR Parts 1720, 2410, and 2411. As of November 30, 1968, some 112 million acres had been classified for retention in Federal ownership for multiple-use management, and an additional 34 million acres were being proposed for similar classification. Some of these classifications are presently under review, and additional lands are being considered.

Thus far the planning for multiple-use management has not progressed sufficiently to specify uses of particular areas to any appreciable extent. These are specified in the Classification and Multiple-Use Act of which wilderness preservation is one. Three areas in Arizona, totaling 75,000 acres, are formally being considered for management for the protection of primitive and natural values.

They include the Aravaipa Canyon in the southeastern part of the State, and the Paria Canyon and Vermillion Cliffs in the northwest. Public discussions of a proposal to classify the Copper River Basin and the Wrangell Mountains in Alaska have identified wilderness values in the area.

Earlier in the land and resource inventory program in the Bureau of Land Management, a listing was made of 61 areas containing over 5 million acres believed to have suitability for wilderness preservation under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple-Use Act. These will be further considered in its classification and planning programs.

Administrative regulations

No new regulations have been issued since the preparation of the fourth annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the status of the national wilderness preservation system.

Gifts and contributions

No private contributions to further the purpose of the Wilderness Act were received in the Department of the Interior during 1968. The total contributed to date is $50.

○

91st Congress } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Document
2d Session } { No. 91-372

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE [redacted] ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1969

August 5, 1970.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

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To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Sixth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to affirm this Administration's intent to pursue the objectives of the National Wilderness Act aggressively in the coming months.

Wilderness is a magnificent part of the American heritage. The wilderness that witnessed the nation's birth no longer spreads from one ocean to the other, but neither has it all been tamed. Many of these untamed lands, majestic reminders of primeval America, have been reserved and now comprise the National Wilderness Preservation System. We must do more now to preserve additional areas of this priceless national heritage.

During 1969, I signed into law the addition of two new units to the National Wilderness Preservation System. However, I am convinced that in the past we have moved too slowly, in both the executive and the legislative branches, towards the goal of completion of our national wilderness system.

I have asked that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior begin immediately to augment their efforts in the study of possible wilderness areas, as directed by the Act, and to accelerate the study

Mining Claims - Note: - Based on a 1961 report to Congre
which was updated in 1964 and updated
again 10/1/70 by Bob Hay in consultation w/regional minin
people - there are 18000 unpatented mining claims and
1500 patented claims in Wilderness & Prim. Areas 7

schedules which they have been following. I have asked them to review their needs for additional resources and will ask the Congress for any additional funding which may be needed to make this new wilderness effort possible.

On the legislative side, the Congress now has before it twenty wilderness proposals transmitted by the previous Administration and endorsed by this Administration. Early action on these measures would represent the quickest way to expand our wilderness system. Therefore, I urge the Congress to give speedy and favorable consideration to as many of these proposals as possible at this session of the Congress.

I look forward to the next annual report on the wilderness system, confident that I will be able to report substantial and encouraging progress on both the study and the enactment of wilderness proposals. I cannot stress too strongly my conviction that we must push vigorously ahead to preserve for future generations the opportunity to enjoy the singular encounter with nature which only wilderness can provide.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 5, 1970.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April [illegible]2, 1970.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 896), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress our Sixth Annual Joint Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation system. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1969.

Respectfully,

CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
WALTER J. HICKEL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosures:

SIXTH JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

(Prepared in accordance with section 7 of the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88–577, dated September 3, 1964)

PART I.—SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Progress in Primitive Area Review

Departmental review in accordance with the provisions in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 12 National Forest Primitive Areas. These reviews have generated proposals for 12 new National Forest Wildernesses totaling about 1,200,000 acres.

Five of these proposals have been enacted into law. Another was added and an addition to an existing unit was made in connection with an act relating to the North Cascades. The new units of the System; four which were enacted as Wilderness prior to 1969, are:

California

San Rafael Wilderness (P.L. 90–271), Los Padres National Forest (142,722 acres).

San Gabriel Wilderness (P.L. 90–318), Angeles National Forest (36,137 acres).

Oregon

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness (P.L. 90–458), Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests (99,632 acres).

Washington

Pasayten Wilderness (P.L. 90–544), Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests (518,000 acres).

California

Ventana Wilderness (P.L. 91–58), Los Padres National Forest (95,152 acres).

Desolation Wilderness (P.L. 91–82), Eldorado National Forest (64,469 acres).

Action was not completed on the remaining seven Wilderness proposals submitted to Congress. These are:

Arizona

Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest.

Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests.

Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests.

Colorado

Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests.

Montana

Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest.

Utah

High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.

Wyoming

Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest.

In summary the National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System was enlarged through congressional action by 158,621 acres in 1969. See Appendix of this report for acreage details.

Public hearings were held on three new departmental proposals during 1969. These are:

California

Emigrant Wilderness, Stanislaus National Forest.

Colorado

Weminuche Wilderness (San Juan and Upper Rio Grande Primitive Areas), San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.

Arizona

Blue Range Wilderness, Apache National Forest.

These three departmental proposals will be forwarded to the President during 1970.

Study in some stage is underway on the 17 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas. Appendix III of this report gives a tentative schedule for the public hearings on these remaining Primitive Areas. The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed because of the many complications which often arise as the studies proceed. We do, however, plan to submit recommendations to the President concerning the suitability or nonsuitability for Wilderness of seven more National Forest Primitive Areas prior to the middle of calendar year 1971. This will conform to the review requirements in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act. Recommendations on the remaining 10 Primitive Areas will be submitted in the third review period.

Land Acquisition

Between July 1, 1968, and June 30, 1969, 1,371 acres of surrounded non-National Forest land were acquired. This is summarized as follows:

Unit	National forest	State	Ac
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness	Nezperce	Idaho	[illegible]
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Minnesota	86
Gila Primitive Area	Gila	New Mexico	1, 252
Total			1, 371

Administrative Use of Motorized Equipment or Aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wildernesses in emergencies and when such uses are. "* * * necessary to meet the minimum requirements * * *" for administering the area for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service had made only very sparing use of this exception in its own administrative activities. Examples of how this exception is applied are:

—Normal trail maintenance is done without the use of powersaws; however, powersaws are used by Forest Service crews or cooperators in those cases where hundreds of trees may be blown down by a severe storm, making key trails impassable or in other unusually heavy maintenance situations where it would be impractical to accomplish the work with nonmotorized tools.

—Powersaws and motor-driven jackhammers are used in the construction of new trails where there is a large amount of clearing or heavy rock work.

—A helicopter may be used to transport materials for a needed bridge if such materials cannot be transported by packmules.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, conveniently, or sometimes at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been carefully considered on its individual merits and its possible precedent-setting effect. Considerations have been made in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. Some requests have been approved, and many have been denied.

Use of Aircraft, Motorboats, or Motorized Equipment by Nongovernmental Interests Under Special Provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities, generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become well established.

A number of such requests were received in 1969. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment, but the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act.

Search and Rescue

A number of search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1969. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting the emergencies. At least two fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. We can expect that such instances will occur more often as the number of people taking advantage of the Wilderness System increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the emergency.

Violations

Fifty-one violations of Section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1969. Considering the fact that over 5,000,000 visitor-days use occurred in Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1969, the number of violations was very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional, because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly some violations which went undetected; however, the

Forest Service is making and will continue to make every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform the people concerning the objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. We will continue to recommend boundaries which follow natural topographic features wherever possible.

Of the 51 wilderness violations which were detected, 29 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other equipment (of which 10 were snowmobiles); 2 involved motorboats; 7 involved aircraft; 4 resource damage; and 3 were the illegal use of a portage; also, 6 were occupancy violations. In 19 cases the offenders were convicted; 23 cases were dropped or resulted in acquittal; and 9 are still pending.

Management Challenges

One of the major challenges facing administrators is the job of maintaining the wilderness resource at some of the most popular lakes, streams, or other scenic spots within the Wilderness System. Many groups and individuals who visit these attractions are not looking for and may not have the skills to meet the challenges offered by Wilderness. Recreation use is increasing around many such spots to the point that the value of the wilderness resource is now or soon will be depreciated. The imprint of man's work is no longer "substantially unnoticeable." The Forest Service is moving aggressively, within the provisions of the Wilderness Act, to manage recreation use so that the quality of the wilderness resource will be maintained. This includes regulation and distribution of visitors, and in some cases limitation of visitors may be necessary. A major effort is being made to provide, outside of Wildernesses, sufficient opportunities for hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in these activities but are not seeking a wilderness environment.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in 1969 by the Department of Agriculture.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
ARIZONA								
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	do	do	52,717	52,717	0	0	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137	0	0	205,346	205,137
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20,850	20,850	0	0	20,850	20,850
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,117	0	0	124,140	124,117
CALIFORNIA								
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	0	0	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	0	0	9,022	9,022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	0	0	+63,469	+63,469	63,469	63,469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121	0	0	62,561	62,121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979	0	0	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33,800	33,800			33,800	33,800
			42,800	42,779			42,800	42,779
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230,217	228,932	0	0	230,217	228,932
	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,326	0	0	274,046	274,326
			504,263	505,258	0	0	504,263	503,258
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,363	0	0	214,543	213,363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61,508	61,433			61,508	61,433
	Sierra	Fresno	48,051	48,051			48,051	48,051
			109,559	109,484	0	0	109,559	109,484
Mokalumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41,560	41,560			41,560	41,560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8,840	8,840			8,840	8,840
			50,400	50,400	0	0	50,400	50,400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,137	36,137	0	0	36,137	36,137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	34,644	0	0	34,718	34,644
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,564	0	0	21,955	20,564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142,918	142,918			142,918	142,722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	0	? 0	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	0	0	16,335	15,695
Vantana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	0	0	+97,602	+95,152	96,663	95,152
Yalla Polly	Mendocino	Willows	73,576	72,316	0	0	73,876	72,316
Middle Eel	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37,295	36,135	0	0	37,215	36,135
			111,091	108,451			111,091	108,451

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See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

COLORADO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
Total			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060	0	0	71,329	71,060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,364	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412

IDAHO

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Selway-Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165,168	164,946	0	0	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580	0	0	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	558,129	0	+33	558,431	558,162
Total			989,179	988,655		+33	989,179	988,688

MONTANA

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526	0	0	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115	0	0	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162	0	0	41,162	41,162
Total			159,086	157,803			159,086	157,803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000	0	0	710,000	710,000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	240,000
Total			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39,663	39,663	0	0	39,663	39,663
	Kootensi	Libby	54,609	54,609	0	0	54,609	54,609
Total			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562	0	0	28,562	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot [2]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150	0	0	244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,780	0	0	10,010	7,780
Total			254,480	251,930			254,450	251,930

NEVADA								
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64, 827	64, 667	0	0	64, 827	64, 667
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5, 552	5, 552	0	0	5, 552	5, 552
NEW MEXICO								
Gila [3]	Gila	Silver City	433, 916	433, 690	0	0	433, 916	433, 690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25, 357	25, 357	0	0	25, 357	25, 357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142, 059	142, 059	0	0	142, 059	142, 059
			167, 416	167, 416			167, 416	167, 416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41, 132	41, 132	0	0	41, 132	41, 132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6, 029	6, 027	0	0	6, 029	6, 027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31, 283	31, 171	0	0	31, 283	31, 171
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7, 575	7, 575	0	0	7, 575	7, 575
Shining Rock	do	do	13, 350	13, 350	0	0	13, 350	13, 350
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19, 240	19, 240	0	0	19, 240	19, 240
	Willamette	Eugene	16, 200	16, 200	0	0	16, 200	16, 200
			35, 440	35, 440			35, 440	35, 440
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221, 355	220, 416	0	0	221, 355	220, 416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18, 709	18, 709	0	0	18, 709	18, 709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76, 900	76, 900	0	0	76, 900	76, 900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23, 071	23, 071	0	0	23, 071	23, 071
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14, 160	14, 160	0	0	14, 160	14, 160

See footnotes at end of table, p. 11.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

OREGON—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968 Gross	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1968 Net	Change Gross	Change Net	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969 Gross	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969 Net
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8, 625	8, 625	0	0	8, 625	8, 625
	Willamette	Eugene	38, 030	38, 030	0	0	38, 030	38, 030
			46, 655	46, 655			46, 655	46, 655
Mount Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	63, 681	63, 681	0	0	63, 681	63, 681
	Willamette	Eugene	32, 126	32, 126	0	0	32, 126	32, 126
	Mount Hood	Portland	3, 793	3, 793	0	0	3, 793	3, 793
			99, 600	99, 600			99, 600	99, 600
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33, 653	33, 003	0	0	33, 653	33, 003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59, 875	59, 875	0	0	59, 875	59, 875
	Willamette	Eugene	136, 833	136, 833	0	0	136, 833	136, 833
			196, 708	196, 708	0	0	196, 708	196, 708
		WASHINGTON						
Glacier Park	Mount Baker	Bellingham	227, 831	227, 480	0	0	227, 831	227, 480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236, 910	236, 739	0	0	236, 910	236, 739
			464, 741	464, 219	0	0	464, 741	464, 219
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59, 740	59, 740	0	0	59, 740	59, 740
	Snoqualuia	Seattle	22, 940	22, 940	0	0	22, 940	22, 940
			82, 680	82, 680			82, 680	82, 680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42, 411	42, 411	0	0	42, 411	42, 411
Pasaytea [4]	Mount Baker	Rollingham	120, 000	120, 000	−12, 961	−12, 961	107, 039	107, 039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398, 000	398, 000	+485	+485	398, 485	398, 485
			518, 000	518, 000	−12, 476	−12, 476	505, 524	505, 524

WYOMING								
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383, 300	383, 300	0	0	383, 300	383, 300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351, 104	351, 104	0	0	351, 104	351, 104
South Absaroka	do	do	483, 678	483, 130	0	0	483, 678	483, 130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	363, 500	563, 500	0	0	563, 500	563, 500
MINNESOTA								
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1, 029, 257	747, 128	0	+86	1, 029, 257	747, 214
Grand total, wilderness			[5] 10, 078, 995	9, 779, 088	148, 655	146, 264	10, 227, 351	9, 925, 352

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[1] Also in Montana.

[2] Also in Idaho.

[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[4] Acreage recalculated; no boundary change.

[5] Changes made to correct previous reporting errors.

inc. Mt Baldy → 9932327

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS SUMMARY

State	Net acreage reported Dec. 31, 1968	Changes [1]	Net acreage reported Dec. 31, 1969
Arizona	253, 219	[2] −6, 138	247, 081
California [1]	450, 714	−94, 112	356, 602
Colorado	538, 831	0	538, 831
Idaho	1, 642, 545	0	1, 642, 545
Montana	417, 197	0	417, 197
New Mexico	336, 591	0	336, 591
Utah	237, 177	0	237, 177
Wyoming	587, 930	0	587, 930
Grand total	4, 464, 204	100, 250	4, 363, 954
Total number of areas	30	−2	28

[1] Majority added to the wilderness sytem.

[2] Correction of previous reporting error.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1969

ARIZONA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Blue Ridge [1]	Apache	Springerville	181, 566	180, 139	−6, 454	−6, 427	175, 112	173, 712
Mount Baldy [2]	do	do	7, 106	7, 016	+294	+294	7, 400	7, 400
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 803	8, 803	0	0	8, 803	8, 803
	Tonto	Phoenix	7, 596	7, 596	0	0	7, 596	7, 596
Total			16, 399	16, 399			16, 399	16, 399
Sycamore	Coconino	Flagstaff	21, 511	21, 496	0	+10	21, 511	21, 506
Canyon [2]	Kaibab	Williams	7, 638	7, 638	0	−15	7, 638	7, 623
	Prescott	Prescott	20, 411	20, 441	0	0	20, 441	20, 441
Total			49, 590	49, 575			49, 590	49, 570

CALIFORNIA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	0	0	26, 760	25, 995
Desolation Valley	Eldorado [3]	Placerville	41, 383	41, 343	−41, 383	−41, 343	0	0
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	0	0	93, 043	97, 020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7, 040	7, 040	0	0	7, 040	7, 040
	Sierra	Fresno	3, 207	3, 207	0	0	3, 207	3, 207
Total			10, 247	10, 247			10, 247	10, 247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34, 556	28, 576	0	0	34, 556	28, 576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251, 200	194, 754	0	0	251, 200	194, 764
Total			285, 756	223, 330			285, 756	223, 340
Vantane	Los Padres [3]	Santa Barbara	54, 857	52, 769	−54, 857	−52, 769	0	0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 15.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1969—Continued

COLORADO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	102, 124	102, 124	0	0	102, 124	102, 124
Gore Range—Eagle Nest[2]	Arapaho	Golden	32, 400	32, 370	0	0	32, 400	32, 379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28, 875	28, 722	0	0	28, 875	28, 722
Total			61, 275	61, 204			61, 275	61, 101
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240, 000	238, 407	0	0	240, 000	238, 407
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69, 253	53, 252	0	0	69, 253	53, 252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56, 600	56, 600	0	0	56, 600	56, 600
Wilson Mountain	San Juan	Durango	9, 600	9, 600	0	0	9, 600	9, 600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17, 747	17, 747	0	0	17, 747	17, 747
Total			27, 347	27, 347			27, 347	27, 347

IDAHO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1968		Change		Area (acres) reported, Dec. 31, 1969	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226, 778	225, 996	0	0	226, 778	223, 996
	Challis	Challis	74, 670	74, 399	0	0	74, 670	74, 339
	Payette	McCall	689, 712	635, 336	0	0	689, 712	685, 336
	Salmon	Salmon	241, 584	241, 062	0	0	241, 584	241, 062
Total			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 733			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 733
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122, 500	122, 500	0	0	122, 500	122, 500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94, 685	94, 370	0	0	94, 685	94, 370
Total			217, 185	216, 870			217, 185	216, 870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144, 300	144, 300	0	0	144, 300	144, 300
	Challis	Challis	7, 900	7, 900	0	0	7, 900	7, 900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48, 742	48, 742	0	0	48, 742	48, 742
Total			200, 942	200, 942			200, 942	200, 942

				MONTANA				
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
Total			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75,500	73,340	0	0	75,500	73,340
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,776	49,857	0	0	50,776	49,857
				NEW MEXICO				
Gila [4] [5]	Gila	Silver City	132,788	130,637	0	0	132,788	130,637
Black Range [5]	do	do	169,984	169,356	0	0	169,984	169,356
Blue Range [6]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
				UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434	0	0	161,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
Total			237,177	237,177			237,177	237,177
				WYOMING				
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000	0	0	137,000	137,000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000	0	0	177,000	177,000
Popo Agie	do	do	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000
Stratified	do	do	203,930	203,930	0	0	203,930	203,930
Grand total			4,563,930	4,464,204	−102,400	−100,250	4,461,530	4,363,954

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[1] Area is also in New Mexico.

[2] Correction of previous reporting error.

[3] Included in the wilderness system.

[4] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[5] These changes result from the acquisition of surrounded land.

[6] Area is also in Arizona.

APPENDIX III.—TENTATIVE PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW, DEC. 31, 1969[1]

Primitive area name	State	Approximate size in acres (thousands)	Published minerals report	Hearing target date
Uncompahgre	Colorado	53	December 1968	Fall, 1970.
Sawtooth	Idaho	201	July 1970	Do.
Mission Mountains	Montana	73	January 1969	Late 1970.
Glacier	Wyoming	177	September 1970	Do.
Aqua Tibia	California	26	June 1970	Do.
Black Range	New Mexico	169	September 1970	Do.
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Colorado	61	June 1970	Do.
Wilson Mountain	do	27	January 1970	Late 1971.
Popo Agie	Wyoming	70	May 1971	Do.
Salmon Trinity Slps	California	223	September 1971	Late 1972.
Idaho	Idaho	1, 225	January 1973	Late 1973.
Salmon River Brks	do	217	September 1970	Late 1971.
Cloud Peaks	Wyoming	137	June 1971	Do.
High Sierra	California	10	do	Do.
Absaroka	Montana	64	June 1972	Late 1972.
Beartooth	do	230	September 1972	Do.
Gila	New Mexico	130	do	Do.

[1] The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed. There are a number of factors which could change the hearing date.

APPENDIX IV

A SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS RESULTING FROM REVIEW OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPT. 3, 1964

	Acres in primitive areas	Acres proposed for wilderness	Net difference
Arizona:			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7, 106	6, 975	−131
Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16, 399	19, 569	+3, 170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests	49, 575	46, 542	−3, 033
California:			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74, 854	142, 722	+67, 868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34, 807	36, 137	+1, 330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41, 343	63, 469	+22, 126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52, 769	92, 218	+39, 449
Colorado: Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102, 124	142, 230	+40, 106
Montana: Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49, 857	63, 300	+13, 443
Oregon: Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mount Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85, 033	96, 462	+11, 429
Utah: High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	240, 717	322, 998	+82, 281
Wyoming: Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203, 930	196, 390	−7, 540
Total	958, 514	1, 229, 012	[2] +270, 498

[1] This acreage would be combined with the former South Absaroka Wilderness to bring the total recommended acreage to 679,520 acres.

[2] Plus 28 percent.

APPENDIX V.—PERCENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND PRESENTLY MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ITS WILDERNESS RESOURCE

State	Net acres national forest land, June 30, 1969	Net acres Dec. 31, 1969, wilderness and primitive areas	Percent
Arizona	11, 436, 757	687, 902	5.83
California	20, 040, 241	1, 951, 450	9.73
Colorado	14, 334, 184	818, 935	5.71
Idaho	20, 351, 769	2, 631, 233	12.92
Minnesota	2, 780, 472	747, 214	26.87
Montana	16, 669, 523	1, 899, 764	11.3[illegible]
Nevada	5, 073, 625	64, 687	1.[illegible]
New Hampshire	679, 935	5, 552	.[illegible]
New Mexico	9, 191, 988	1, 016, 027	11.0[illegible]
North Carolina	1, 128, 051	20, 925	1.8[illegible]
Oregon	15, 459, 641	764, 662	4.[illegible]
Utah	8, 023, 488	237, 177	2.[illegible]
Washington	9, 043, 965	1, 094, 834	12.[illegible]
Wyoming	9, 274, 644	2, [illegible]	25.[illegible]
Total affected States	143, [illegible], 283	14, 289, 306	9.[illegible]

Note.—Of the total 186,632,152 acres of federally owned land in the national forest system 14,289,306 acres or 7.[illegible] percent are managed for wilderness purposes.

PART II.—SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The following report deals primarily with the functions of the Department of the Interior during the year 1969 regarding (1) the administration of the United States mining laws and the mineral leasing laws for national forest land that are within the National Wilderness Preservation System, and (2) the reviews of national forests, National Park System, and National Wildlife Refuge System lands conducted pursuant to the Wilderness Act to ascertain their suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness.

Mineral Resources of National Forest Units of the System

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing continue to extend to the existing national forest units of the Wilderness Preservation System and those units added to the System, to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the act and subject to applicable regulations.

The mining and mineral leasing laws applicable to national forest wilderness units are administered by the Department of the Interior. Regulations, published February 22, 1966, are codified in title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, subparts 3327 and 3638.

Section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act provides that prospecting for purposes of gathering information about minerals on lands within wilderness areas may be carried on if such prospecting is done in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment.

However, as provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act, mineral leases, licenses, or permits may not be issued and valid mineral locations may not be made after midnight, December 31, 1983, on lands within the existing national forest wildernesses. Under the mineral leasing laws, authority is granted to the Secretary of the Interior to exercise discretion whether or not to issue mineral leases, licenses, or permits on any lands, including national forest lands. The Secretary is not obligated to grant a mineral lease within a national forest wilderness even though the mineral leasing laws have been continued in effect within the unit for a specified period.

Inquiry should be made to the officer in charge of the national forest by any interested person to learn of regulations governing surface uses of the land for such activities.

Mineral Surveys of National Forest Primitive Areas

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines were confined during the past year chiefly to mineral surveys of primitive areas, which are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The mineral surveys consist of a search of recorded mining claims, a geologic and geophysical study of the area, examination of all known mineralized localities including sampling and analysis, and appraisal of the minability of known deposits, and an appraisal of potential mineral resources. A report of investigations is prepared and published for each area.

Primitive Areas

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Program started, reports on 17 of them have been published and work on 14 others is in progress. All mineral surveys in primitive areas are scheduled for completion by fiscal year 1972. The status of work is as follows:

PRIMITIVE AREAS FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED

Area	State	Acres studied (in thousands)
Mount Baldy	Arizona	7
Pine Mountain	do	20
Sycamore Canyon	do	47
Blue Range	Arizona and New Mexico	243
San Rafael	California	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	do	36
Desolation Valley	do	64
Ventana	do	118
Flat Tops	Colorado	147
Uncompahgre	do	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande	do	320
Spanish Peaks	Montana	55
Mission Mountains	do	76
Mount Jefferson	Oregon	87
High Uintas	Utah	323
Stratified	Wyoming	202
Total		1,969

PRIMITIVE AREAS FOR WHICH FIELD WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND REPORTS ARE IN PREPARATION

Area	State	Acres (in thousands)
Emigrant Basin	California	109
Agua Tibia	do	28
Wilson Mountains	Colorado	27
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	do	61
Sawtooth	Idaho	256
Salmon River Breaks	do	217
lack Creek Basin (an addition to the proposed Spanish Peaks Wilderness)	Montana	35
Black Range	New Mexico	170
Glacier	Wyoming	177
Popo Agie	do	70

PRIMITIVE AREAS WHERE WORK IS UNDERWAY

Trinity Alps	California	286
Idaho	Idaho	1,398
Absaroka	Montana	64
Beartooth	do	230
Gila	New Mexico	133

REMAINING PRIMITIVE AREAS, SCHEDULED TO START IN FISCAL YEAR 1971

High Sierra	California	13
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	137

Mineral Surveys of the National Wilderness Preservation System

A mineral survey of the Pasayten Wilderness, Washington, formerly the eastern part of the North Cascades Primitive Area, has been completed and the report is in preparation. It will be published as a Geological Survey bulletin.

Work is underway on the Gila Wilderness, New Mexico. The report on this study will be consolidated with a report on the Gila Primitive Area, New Mexico, of which the field work has been completed.

A mineral survey of the large Bob Marshall Wilderness, Montana, began in July 1969. The project will take several field seasons to complete.

Mineral Reviews of National Wildlife Refuges

No mineral reviews of national wildlife refuges were made by the Geological Survey or the Bureau of Mines during 1969.

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as a part of the wilderness system.

A total of 57 National Park System units require review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Public hearings were held in 1966, 1967, and 1968 on 17 units of the National Park System. Gross acreage of the 17 units totals 2,578,394 acres. Preliminary wilderness proposals presented at the public hearing include 1,386,344 acres or 54 percent of the total park acreages. No public hearings were held during the 1969 calendar year.

Posthearing Recommendations

Final recommendations on an additional two of the 17 areas on which public hearings have been held were formulated and placed in review within the Department of the Interior during the 1969 calendar year. These are:

Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona.
Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico.

Gross acreage of these two areas totals 32,155 acres. Preliminary proposals presented at the public hearings totaled 4,685 acres or about 15 percent of the total park areas. The lands at Chaco Canyon were found not suitable for wilderness preservation.

Additionally, work is progressing on the formulation of final wilderness recommendations on the remaining 10 areas on which public hearings have been held, including Bryce Canyon, Isle Royale, Shenandoah National Parks, Arches National Monument, Capitol Reef National Monument, and Cedar Breaks National Monument. Completion of work on Great Smoky Mountains, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and on Cumberland Gap National Historical Park will be delayed pending resolution of important policy questions.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of wilderness proposals are continuing as integral parts of master plan team studies. The master plan, giving direction to all resource management, resource visitor use, and development for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness proposal. Field studies were completed during calendar year 1969 and master plan reports are now being developed or are in review for the following areas:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado.
Colorado National Monument, Colorado.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado.

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii.
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota.
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona.

Following the coordination of the wilderness proposals with the master plans for these areas, we intend to schedule appropriate public hearings.

Field studies are under way on the following areas:

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico.
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.
Grand Canyon National Monument and National Park, Arizona.
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.
Katmai National Monument, Alaska.
Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky.
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
North Cascades National Park, Washington.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming-Montana-Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, California.

Review of Potential Wilderness Areas Within the National Wildlife Refuge System

As currently determined, a total of 90 national wildlife refuges, aggregating approximately 28 million acres, require review under section 3(3) of the Wilderness Act. Detailed information concerning these refuges was published in Federal Register Document No. 69–1173, January 29, 1969. During the year 1969, studies were completed and public hearings held on six wilderness proposals within eight national wildlife refuges. These actions bring to 38 the total number of national wildlife refuge studies completed.

Departmental Actions

Departmental review is pending on the following national wildlife refuge wilderness proposals:

West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge, Ohio.
Farallon National Wildlife Refuge, California.
Great White Heron and Key West National Wildlife Refuges, and National Key Deer Refuge, Florida.
Breton National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana.
Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico.

Congressional Actions

Fourteen National Wildlife Refuge System wilderness proposals were submitted to the 90th Congress. One, Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey, was enacted into law by the last Congress. Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah was found not suitable for inclusion in the System. All of the remaining proposals have been introduced in the 91st Congress as follows:

Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, Florida: S. 126 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 12081 and H.R. 12240 were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts: S. 1652 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 486 and H.R. 987 were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Seney National Wildlife Refuge, Huron Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Michigan; and Wisconsin Islands (Green Bay and Gravel Island) National Wildlife Refuges, Wisconsin; and Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine: S. 826 was introduced and passed the Senate on May 23, 1969; H.R. 149 (Green Bay and Gravel Island only), H.R. 585 (Seney, Huron Islands and Michigan Islands only) and H.R. 4275 (including all) were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress.

Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge, Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Florida; and Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia: S. 709 was introduced in the Senate; H.R. 12732 (Passage Key only), H.R. 13153 (Island Bay only), and identical bills H.R. 4853, H.R. 7793 and H.R. 8013 (Okefenokee only) were introduced in the House in the 91st Congress. No bill has been introduced as yet on the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in the 91st Congress.

The Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma: S. 3222 has been introduced in the Senate.

The President recommended to the Congress the following additional national wildlife refuge wilderness proposals during the year 1969.

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, and Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon; Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge and Ouillayaute Needles National Wildlife Refuge, Washington; Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, New Mexico; Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge, Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge, St. Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge, Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge and Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. S. 3014 was introduced in the 91st Congress; however, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs deleted the Hart Mountain and Malheur proposals from the bill. The amended bill passed the Senate on December 12, 1969.

This recommendation also contained consideration of the wilderness potential of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah, which was studied under the basic criteria set forth in the Wilderness Act. Sentiment at a public hearing on the results of the study was almost unanimous in support of maintaining the present legal status. In view of the needs for development and structures essential to the proper management of the refuge for migratory birds, it was the President's recommendation that the area not be considered further for wilderness status.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation supplied information on the reviews of roadless areas and islands, particularly in reference to the relationship of wilderness preservation to the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation in the vicinity.

Wilderness Preservation in Public Domain Areas

Classification of public domain lands is continuing through the Bureau of Land Management under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act (78 Stat. 986, 43 U.S.C. 1411–18) and Departmental regulations codified in 43 CFR Parts 1720, 2410, and 2411. As of June 30, 1969, 141,000,000 acres had been classified for multiple use management. Additional public domain lands are being considered for classification.

Wilderness preservation is one of the ten kinds of uses specified in the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Two areas in Arizona containing approximately 31,000 acres were classified and subsequently designated as the Paria Canyon Primitive Area and the Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area on January 16, 1969. These two areas will be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics.

Seventy-seven additional areas containing approximately 10,969,000 acres have been identified as potential wilderness areas for preservation under the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Nine of these containing 8,776,000 acres are located in Alaska.

Administrative Regulations

No new regulations have been issued since the preparation of the fifth annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in the Department of the Interior during 1969. The total contributed to date is $50.

○

92d Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document No. 92-156

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

August 5, 1971.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
65–011 WASHINGTON : 1971

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am transmitting the 7th Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Report spells out the substantial progress which has been made in the Wilderness System, a System which now encompasses more than 10.1 million acres—an increase of over 200,000 acres in the last year.

On April 28, 1971, I transmitted fourteen new wilderness proposals to the Congress. If approved, these proposals would enlarge our Wilderness System by an additional 1.8 million acres. Again, I urge quick and favorable congressional action on these proposals as well as on thirteen other proposals which are also before the Congress and which would add over a million acres to the System. Wilderness designation of all these areas is vital if we are to preserve their natural environment for future generations of Americans.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 5, 1971.*

SEVENTH JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM[1]

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[1] Prepared in accordance with sec. 7 of the Wilderness Act Public Law 88-577 dated Sept. 3, 1964.

PART I

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

PROGRESS IN PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW

Departmental review in accordance with the provisions in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 13 National Forest Primitive Areas. These reviews have generated proposals for 13 new National Forest Wildernesses totaling about 1,200,000 acres.

Six of these proposals have been enacted into law. Another was added in connection with an Act relating to the North Cascades. The new units of the System are:

Arizona

Mount Baldy Wilderness, (P.L. 91–504) Apache National Forest (6,975 acres).

California

no maps

Desolation Wilderness (P.L. 91–82), Eldorado National Forest (63,469 acres).

have maps – sent to Congress?

San Gabriel Wilderness (P.L. 90–318), Angeles National Forest (36,137 acres).

maps here – sent to congress?

San Rafael Wilderness (P.L. 90–271), Los Padres National Forest (142,722 acres).

no maps

Ventana Wilderness (P.L. 91–58), Los Padres National Forest (95,152 acres).

Oregon

maps? 548

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness (P.L. 90–~~458~~), Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests (99,632 acres).

Washington

map to Congress?

Pasayten Wilderness (P.L. 90–544), Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests (518,000 acres).

Action was not completed on the remaining six Wilderness proposals submitted to Congress. These are:

Arizona

Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests.

Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests.

Colorado

Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests.

Montana

Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest.

Utah

High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.

Wyoming

Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest.

The National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System was enlarged through Congressional action by 6,975 acres in 1970. See Appendix of this report for acreage details.

Public hearings were held on six new departmental proposals during 1969 and 1970. These are:

Montana

Mission Mountains, Flathead National Forest.

Colorado

Eagle Nest (Gore Range-Eagle Nest), Arapaho and White River National Forests.

Weminuche (San Juan-Upper Rio Grande), San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests.

New Mexico

Aldo Leopold (Black Range), Gila National Forest.

California

Emigrant Basin, Stanislaus National Forest.

Arizona

Blue Range, Apache National Forest.

Departmental recommendations reflecting the public hearings on these six proposals will be forwarded to the President during 1971.

Active study is underway on 14 other National Forest Primitive Areas. Appendix III of this report includes a tentative schedule for the public hearings on proposals regarding these remaining Primitive Areas. The tentative nature of this schedule is stressed because of the many complications which often arise as the studies proceed. Recommendations are planned for submission to the President concerning the suitability or nonsuitability for Wilderness of a total of 10 National Forest Primitive Areas prior to the end of calendar year 1971. This will conform to the review requirements in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act.

Recommendations on the 11 Primitive Areas still remaining will be submitted in the third review period.

LAND ACQUISITION

Between July 1, 1969, and June 31, 1970, 640 acres of surrounded non-National Forest land were acquired. This land is in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in the Mendocino National Forest in California.

ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT OR AIRCRAFT

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wildernesses in emergencies and when such uses are ". . . necessary to meet the minimum requirements . . ." for administering the area for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service has made only the most sparing use of this exception in its own administrative activities. Examples of how this exception is applied are:

—Wilderness trails are normally maintained with hand tools; however, power saws are approved on a case-by-case basis for use by Forest Service crews or cooperators in those extreme cases where hundreds of trees may be blown down by a severe storm, making key trails impassable and adequate forest fire protection impossible, or in other unusually heavy maintenance situations where it would be impractical to accomplish the work with primitive tools.

—Power saws and motor-driven jackhammers are approved for use in the construction of new trails where there is an abnormally large amount of clearing or heavy rock work.

—A helicopter may be used to transport materials for a needed bridge if such materials cannot reasonably be transported by packmules or horses.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, more conveniently, or perhaps at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been considered on its individual merits and on its possible precedent-setting effect. Consideration has been given in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions, the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. A few requests supported by extenuating circumstances have been approved; many have been denied.

USE OF AIRCRAFT, MOTORBOATS, OR MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT BY NONGOVERNMENTAL INTERESTS UNDER SPECIAL PROVISION OF THE WILDERNESS ACT

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become well established.

A number of such requests was received in 1970. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment, but the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

A number of search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1970. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting these emergencies. Nine lives were lost within Wildernesses due to airplane accidents. At least two fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. Such instances are expected to occur more frequently as the number of people taking advantage of the Wilderness System increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the urgency of the situation.

VIOLATIONS

Two hundred and thirty seven reported violations of Section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1970. This represents a six-fold increase over 1969. Most of the increase was in the Boundary Waters Canoe area, indicating a higher level of control and enforcement.

Considering that over 5,200,000 visitor-days use occurred in Wildernesses and Primitive Areas during 1970, the number of violations were still very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly many violations which went undetected; however, the Forest Service is making and will continue to make every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform the people concerning the objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. As experience in administering the Wilderness Act accumulates, it is becoming clear that in some places if the integrity of the wilderness is to be assured, it will be necessary to modify boundaries so that they follow natural topographic features wherever possible.

Of the 173 wilderness violations prosecuted in 1970, 61 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other illegal equipment, 36 involved resource damage, and 74 were occupancy violations. In 106 cases the offenders were convicted; 28 cases were dropped or resulted in acquittal; and 29 are still pending.

This represents more than a three-fold increase in wilderness violations in 1 year. It may be attributed to a disregard for wilderness laws and regulations, but it also reflects increased use and tighter administrative control. Fortunately the rate of convictions increased by over 500 percent, thus indicating good response from the judicial branch.

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The major challenge facing National Forest Wilderness administrators is that of preserving the wilderness resource in the face of steadily increasing recreation use. This is clearly shown in several critical wilderness administrative problems, which must be corrected soon if the integrity of the National Wilderness Preservation System is to be preserved. Included are: Personnel and funds adequate to exercise necessary user surveillance and controls; measures to desperse users; the posting of boundaries; the determination of proper carrying capacities; the cleaning up of human debris and waste; the providing of sanitation controls; the removal of nonconforming structures; and the administration of excepted grazing and mineral exploration activities. In addition, efforts must be stepped up to provide complementary space outside of wilderness for back-country hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and other roadless recreation activities to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in primitive-type off-road activities but who do not need to do it in a formally classified wilderness in order to have a rewarding recreation experience.

FOREST SERVICE RESEARCH

Wilderness-related research is carried on by nine Forest Service scientists located in Seattle, Missoula, and St. Paul. Their investigations emphasize the necessity to learn more about interests, attitudes, and behavior of wilderness visitors and the ecological aspects of wilderness use and management.

GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

No private contributions or gifts to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act were received in 1970 by the Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

State	Net acreage		
	Reported Dec. 31, 1969	Net change	Reported Dec. 31, 1970
Arizona	420, 821	[1] +6, 975	427, 796
California	1, 594, 848	[2] +640	1, 595, 488
Colorado	280, 104	0	280, 104
Idaho	988, 688	0	988, 688
Minnesota	747, 214	0	747, 214
Montana	1, 482, 567	0	1, 482, 567
Nevada	64, 667	0	64, 667
New Hampshire	5, 552	0	5, 552
New Mexico	679, 436	0	679, 436
North Carolina	20, 925	0	20, 925
Oregon	764, 662	0	764, 662
Washington	1, 094, 834	0	1, 094, 834
Wyoming	1, 781, 034	0	1, 781, 034
Grand total	9, 925, 352	+7, 615	9, 932, 967
Total number of units	60	+1	61

[1] Congress added new wilderness in Arizona—Mount Baldy.

[2] Acreage added by acquisition.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1970

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1970	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
ARIZONA								
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18, 000	18, 000	0	0	18, 000	18, 000
Galiuro	do	do	52, 717	52, 717	0	0	52, 717	52, 717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205, 346	205, 137	0	0	205, 346	205, 137
Sierra Ancha	do	do	20, 850	20, 850	0	0	20, 850	20, 850
Superstition	do	do	124, 140	124, 117	0	0	124, 140	124, 117
Mount Baldy	Apache	Springeville	0	0	+7,106	+6,975	7, 106	6, 975
Total			421, 053	420, 821	+7,106	+6,975	428, 159	427, 796
CALIFORNIA								
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19, 080	19, 080	0	0	19, 080	19, 080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9, 022	9, 022	0	0	9, 022	9, 022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63, 469	63, 469	0	0	63, 469	63, 469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62, 561	62, 121	0	0	62, 561	62, 121
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9, 000	8, 979	0	0	9, 000	8, 979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	33, 800	33, 800	0	0	33, 800	33, 800
Subtotal			42, 800	42, 779	0	0	42, 800	42, 779
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230, 217	228, 932	0	0	230, 217	228, 932
	Sierra	Fresno	274, 046	274, 326	0	0	274, 046	274, 326
Subtotal			504, 263	503, 258	0	0	504, 263	503, 258
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214, 543	213, 363	0	0	214, 543	213, 363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61, 508	61, 433	0	0	61, 508	61, 433
	Sierra	Fresno	48, 051	48, 051	0	0	48, 051	48, 051
Subtotal			109, 559	109, 484	0	0	109, 559	109, 484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 560	41, 560	0	0	41, 560	41, 560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8, 840	8, 840	0	0	8, 840	8, 840
Subtotal			50, 400	50, 400	0	0	50, 400	50, 400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36, 137	36, 137	0	0	36, 137	36, 137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34, 718	34, 644	0	0	34, 718	34, 644
San Jacinto	do	do	21, 955	20, 564	0	0	21, 955	20, 564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142, 918	142, 722	0	0	142, 918	142. 722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69, 547	68, 507	0	0	69, 547	68, 507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16, 335	15, 695	0	0	16, 335	15, 695
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	97, 602	95, 152	0	0	97, 602	95, 152

Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 316	0	640	73, 876	72, 956
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135	0	0	37, 215	36, 135
Subtotal			111, 091	108, 451	0	640	111, 091	109, 091
Total			1, 606, 000	1, 594, 848	0	640	1, 606, 000	1, 595, 488
COLORADO								
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24, 322	24, 322	0	0	24, 322	24, 322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24, 164	24, 164	0	0	24, 164	24, 164
Subtotal			48, 486	48, 486	0	0	48, 486	48, 486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71, 329	71, 060	0	0	71, 329	71, 060
Mount Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72, 472	72, 472	0	0	72, 472	72, 472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27, 464	26, 674	0	0	27, 464	26, 674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61, 412	61, 412	0	0	61, 412	61, 412
Total			281, 163	280, 104	0	0	281, 163	280, 104
IDAHO								
Selway-Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165, 168	164, 946	0	0	165, 168	164, 946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265, 580	265, 580	0	0	265, 580	265, 580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558, 431	558, 162	0	0	558, 431	558, 162
Total			989, 179	988, 688	0	0	989, 179	988, 688
MONTANA								
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72, 526	72, 526	0	0	72, 526	72, 526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45, 398	44, 115	0	0	45, 398	44, 115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41, 162	41, 162	0	0	41, 162	41, 162
Subtotal			159, 086	157, 803	0	0	159, 086	157, 803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710, 000	710, 000	0	0	710, 000	710, 000
	Lewis and Clark	Great Falls	240, 000	240, 000	0	0	240, 000	240, 000
Subtotal			950, 000	950, 000	--------	0	950, 000	950, 000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39, 663	39, 663	0	0	39, 663	39, 663
	Kootenai	Libby	54, 609	54, 609	0	0	54, 609	54, 609
Subtotal			94, 272	94, 272	0	0	94, 272	94, 272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28, 562	28, 562	0	0	28, 562	28, 562
Selway-Bitterroot [2]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244, 470	244, 150	0	0	244, 470	244, 150
	Lolo	Missoula	10, 010	7, 780	0	0	10, 010	7, 780
Subtotal			254, 480	251, 930	0	0	254, 480	251, 930
Total			1, 486, 400	1, 482, 567	0	0	1, 486, 400	1, 482, 567

See footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1970 Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1970	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
NEVADA								
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64, 827	64, 667	0	0	64, 827	64, 667
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5, 552	5, 552	0	0	5, 552	5, 552
NEW MEXICO								
Gila[1]	Gila	Silver City	433, 916	433, 690	0	0	433, 916	433, 690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25, 357	25, 357	0	0	25, 357	25, 357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142, 059	142, 059	0	0	142, 059	142, 059
Subtotal			167, 416	167, 416	0	0	167, 416	167, 416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41, 132	41, 132	0	0	41, 132	41, 132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6, 029	6, 027	0	0	6, 029	6, 027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31, 283	31, 171	0	0	31, 283	31, 171
Total			679, 766	679, 436	0	0	679, 766	679, 436
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7, 575	7, 575	0	0	7, 575	7, 575
Shining Rock	do	do	13, 350	13, 350	0	0	13, 350	13, 350
Total			20, 925	20, 925	0	0	20, 925	20, 925
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19, 240	19, 240	0	0	19, 240	19, 240
	Willamette	Eugene	16, 200	16, 200	0	0	16, 200	16, 200
Subtotal			35, 440	35, 440			35, 440	35, 440
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221, 355	220, 416	0	0	221, 355	220, 416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18, 709	18, 709	0	0	18, 709	18, 709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76, 900	76, 900	0	0	76, 900	76, 900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23, 071	23, 071	0	0	23, 071	23, 071
Mount Hood	Mount Hood	Portland	14, 160	14, 160	0	0	14, 160	14, 160
Mount Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8, 625	8, 625	0	0	8, 625	8, 625
	Williamette	Eugene	38, 030	38, 030	0	0	38, 030	38, 030
Subtotal			46, 655	46, 655	0	0	46, 655	46, 655

Mount Jefferson	Wilamette	Bend	63,681	63,681	0	0	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Eugene	32,126	32,126	0	0	32,126	32,126
	Mount Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793	0	0	3,793	3,793
Subtotal			99,600	99,600			99,600	99,600
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003	0	0	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875	0	0	59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833	0	0	136,833	136,833
Subtotal			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708
Total			766,251	764,662	0	0	766,251	764,662
WASHINGTON								
Glacier Peak	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	227,831	227,480	0	0	227,831	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739	0	0	236,910	236,739
Subtotal			464,741	464,219	0	0	464,741	464,219
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0	0	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940	0	0	22,940	22,940
Subtotal			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0	0	42,411	42,411
Pasayten	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	107,039	107,039	0	0	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485	0	0	398,485	398,485
Subtotal			505,524	505,524	0	0	505,524	505,524
Total			1,095,356	1,094,834	0	0	1,095,356	1,094,834
WYOMING								
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383,300	383,300	0	0	383,300	383,300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	483,678	483,130	0	0	483,678	483,130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563,500	583,500	0	0	563,500	563,500
Total			1,781,582	1,781,034	0	0	1,781,582	1,781,034
MINNESOTA								
Boundary Waters Canoe area	Superior	Duluth	1,029,257	747,214	0	0	1,029,257	747,214
Grand total, wilderness			[4] 10,227,311	9,925,352	7,106	7,615	10,234,417	9,932,967

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[1] Also in Montana.
[2] Also in Idaho.
[3] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.
[4] Changes made to correct previous reporting errors.

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS—SUMMARY

State	Reported Dec. 31, 1969 net acreage	Changes	Reported Dec. 31, 1970 net acreage
Arizona	246, 656	[1] −6, 975	239, 681
California	356, 602	0	356, 602
Colorado	538, 831	0	538, 831
Idaho	1, 642, 545	0	1, 642, 545
Montana	417, 197	0	417, 197
New Mexico	336, 591	0	336, 591
Utah	237, 177	0	237, 177
Wyoming	587, 930	0	587, 930
Grand total	4, 363, 529	−6, 975	4, 356, 554
Total number of areas	28	−1	27

[1] Mount Baldy Primitive Area.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1970

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1970	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Arizona:								
Blue Range	Apache	Springerville	175, 112	173, 712	0	0	175, 112	173, 712
Mount Baldy[1]	do	do	7, 106	6, 975	−7, 106	−6, 975	0	0
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 803	8, 803	0	0	8, 803	8, 803
	Tonto	Phoenix	7, 596	7, 596	0	0	7, 596	7, 596
Total			16, 399	16, 399			16, 399	16, 399
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21, 511	21, 506	0	0	21, 511	21, 506
	Kaibab	Williams	7, 638	7, 623	0	0	7, 638	7, 623
	Prescott	Prescott	20, 441	20, 441	0	0	20, 441	20, 441
Total			49, 590	49, 570			49, 590	49, 570
Total			248, 207	246, 656	−7, 106	−6, 975	241, 101	239, 681
California:								
Aqua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26, 760	25, 995	0	0	26, 760	25, 995
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98, 043	97, 020	0	0	98, 043	97, 020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7, 040	7, 040	0	0	7, 040	7, 040
	Sierra	Fresno	3, 207	3, 207	0	0	3, 207	3, 207
Total			10, 247	10, 247			10, 247	10, 247
Salmon Trinity, Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34, 556	28, 576	0	0	34, 556	28, 576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251, 200	194, 764	0	0	251, 200	194, 764
Total			285, 756	223, 340			285, 756	223, 340
Total			420, 806	356, 602	0	0	420, 806	356, 602

See footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS, DEC. 31, 1970—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1969		Change		Area (acres) reported Dec. 31, 1970	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Colorado:								
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	102, 124	102, 124	0	0	102, 124	102, 124
Gore Range—Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	32, 400	32, 379	0	0	32, 400	32, 379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28, 875	28, 722	0	0	28, 875	28, 722
Total			61, 275	61, 101			61, 275	61, 101
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240, 000	238, 407	0	0	240, 000	238, 407
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69, 253	53, 252	0	0	69, 253	53, 252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56, 600	56, 600	0	0	56, 600	56, 600
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9, 600	9, 600	0	0	9, 600	9, 600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17, 747	17, 747	0	0	17, 747	17, 747
Total			27, 347	27, 347			27, 347	27, 347
Total			556, 599	538, 831	0	0	556, 599	538, 831
Idaho:								
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226, 778	223, 996	0	0	226, 778	223, 996
	Challis	Challis	74, 670	74, 399	0	0	74, 670	74, 339
	Payette	McCall	689, 712	685, 336	0	0	689, 712	685, 336
	Salmon	Salmon	241, 584	241, 062	0	0	241, 584	241, 062
Total			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 733			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 733
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122, 500	122, 500	0	0	122, 500	122, 500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94, 685	94, 370	0	0	94, 685	94, 370
Total			217, 185	216, 870			217, 185	216, 870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144, 300	144, 300	0	0	144, 300	144, 300
	Challis	Challis	7, 900	7, 900	0	0	7, 900	7, 900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48, 742	48, 742	0	0	48, 742	48, 742
Total			200, 942	200, 942			200, 942	200, 942
Total			1, 650, 871	1, 642, 545	0	0	1, 650, 871	1, 642, 545

Montana:								
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64, 000	64, 000	0	0	64, 000	64, 000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175, 000	175, 000	0	0	175, 000	175, 000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55, 000	55, 000	0	0	55, 000	55, 000
Total			230, 000	230, 000			230, 000	230, 000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75, 500	73, 340	0	0	75, 500	73, 340
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50, 776	49, 857	0	0	50, 776	49, 857
Total			420, 276	417, 197	0	0	420, 276	417, 197
New Mexico:								
Gila [2]	Gila	Silver City	132, 788	130, 637	0	0	132, 788	130, 637
Black Range	do	do	169, 984	169, 356	0	0	169, 984	169, 356
Blue Range [3]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz.	36, 598	36, 598	0	0	36, 598	36, 598
Total			339, 370	336, 591	0	0	339, 370	336, 591
Utah:								
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164, 434	164, 434	0	0	161, 434	164, 434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72, 743	72, 743	0	0	72, 743	72, 743
Total			237, 177	237, 177			237, 177	237, 177
Wyoming:								
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137, 000	137, 000	0	0	137, 000	137, 000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177, 000	177, 000	0	0	177, 000	177, 000
Popo Agie	do	do	70, 000	70, 000	0	0	70, 000	70, 000
Stratified	do	do	203, 930	203, 930	0	0	203, 930	203, 930
Total			587, 930	587, 930	0	0	587, 930	587, 930
Grand total			4, 461, 236	4, 363, 529	−7, 106	−6, 975	4, 454, 130	4, 356, 554

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[1] Correction on Mount Baldy.

[2] Gila Primitive Area partially reclassified in 1953 as wilderness, but some of primitive area remained in primitive status.

[3] Area is also in Arizona.

APPENDIX III

TENTATIVE PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE [1]—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW, DEC. 31, 1970

Primitive area name and State	Approximate size in acres (M)	Published minerals report	Hearing target date
Uncompahgre, Colorado	53	December 1968	Late 1971.
Sawtooth, Idaho	201	July 1970	Do.
Glacier, Wyoming	177	September 1970	Do.
Agua Tibia, California	26	June 1970	Do.
Popo Agie, Wyoming	70	May 1971	Early 1972.
Wilson Mountain, Colorado	27	January 1970	Late 1972.
High Sierra, California	10	June 1971	Do.
Salmon-Trinity Alps, California	223	September 1971	Do.
Cloud Peaks, Wyoming	137	June 1971	Do.
Absaroka, Montana	64	June 1972	Do.
Beartooth, Montana	230	September 1972	Do.
Gila, New Mexico	130	September 1972	Do.
Idaho, Idaho	1, 225	January 1973	Late 1973.
Salmon River Breaks, Idaho	217	September 1970	Do.

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[1] The tentative nature of this schedule **must be stressed. There are a number of factors which could change the hearing** date.

APPENDIX IV

A SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS RESULTING FROM REVIEW OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPT. 3, 1964.

	Acres in primitive areas	Acres proposed for wilderness	Net difference
Arizona:			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7, 106	6, 975	−131
Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16, 399	19, 569	+3, 170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests	49, 575	46, 542	−3, 033
California:			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74, 854	142, 722	+67, 868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34, 807	36, 137	+1, 330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41, 343	63, 469	+22, 126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52, 769	92, 218	+39, 449
Colorado: Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102, 124	142, 230	40, 106
Montana: Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49, 857	63, 300	+13, 443
Oregon: Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mount Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85, 033	96, 462	+11, 429
Utah: High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	240, 717	322, 998	+82, 281
Wyoming: Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203, 930	[1] 196, 390	−7, 540
Total	958, 514	1, 229, 012	+270, 498
Net difference (percent)			+28

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[1] This acreage would be combined with the former South Absaroka Wilderness to bring the total recommended acreage to 679,520 acres.

APPENDIX V

PERCENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND PRESENTLY MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ITS WILDERNESS RESOURCE

State	Net acres June 30, 1970 National Forest land	Net acres Dec. 31, 1970, Wilderness and primitive areas	Percent
Arizona	11, 436, 757	667, 902	5. 83
California	20, 040, 241	1, 952, 000	9. 73
Colorado	14, 334, 184	818, 935	5. 71
Idaho	20, 351, 769	2, 631, 233	12. 92
Minnesota	2, 780, 472	747, 214	26. 87
Montana	16, 669, 523	1, 899, 764	11. 39
Nevada	5, 073, 625	64, 667	1. 27
New Hampshire	679, 935	5, 552	. 81
New Mexico	9, 191, 988	1, 016, 027	11. 05
North Carolina	1, 128, 051	20, 925	1. 86
Oregon	15, 459, 641	764, 662	4. 94
Utah	8, 023, 488	237, 177	2. 96
Washington	9, 043, 965	1, 094, 834	12. 10
Wyoming	9, 274, 644	2, 368, 964	25. 54
Total affected States	143, 488, 283	14, 289, 946	9. 95

Note: Of the total 186,632,152 acres of federally owned land in the National Forest System, 14,289,306 acres, or 7.65 percent, are managed for wilderness purposes.

PART II

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The responsibilities of the Department of the Interior under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88–577) are:

1. To review—
   (*a*) every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Park System; and
   (*b*) every roadless island and roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System; and
   (*c*) report on their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and
2. To conduct mineral surveys of areas in National Forests.

The following is a report on the exercise of those functions during calendar year 1970.

REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 60 national park system units comprising 27.8 million acres have been identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional action

Prior to the sixth annual wilderness report, five units of the National Park System had been recommended for wilderness designation to the Congress. They were:

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona.
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.
Pinnacles National Monument, California.
Lava Beds National Monument, California.

By Act of October 23, 1970 (P.L. 91–504), Congress designated 43,243 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument and 50,260 acres within Petrified Forest National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Bills were introduced into both the 90th and 91st Congress to designate wilderness in the other three Park System units, but no final action was taken.

Departmental action

During 1970 the Department of the Interior completed review of wilderness suitability recommendation reports for Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, and the North Cascades Complex, Washington. The Complex includes the North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas.

Final recommendations for six units of the National Park System were formulated and placed in review or remained in review within the Department as follows:

Arches National Monument, Utah.
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah.
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.
Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico.
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona.
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Public hearings

Preliminary wilderness suitability study reports for seven units of the National Park System were presented at public hearings during 1970, as follows:

North Cascades Complex, Washington.
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado.
Colorado National Monument, Colorado.
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado.
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota.
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

This brought to 24 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act. In addition, a public hearing was announced in the Federal Register in 1970 for Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, with the hearing to be held in January 1971.

REVIEWS OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

To date, a total of about 85 National Wildlife Refuges, aggregating approximately 26 million acres, require review under the provisions of section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act. Detailed information concerning these refuges was published in Federal Register Document No. 70–4860, April 24, 1970.

Congressional action

The first wildlife refuge placed in the wilderness system was the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey, by Act of Congress dated September 28, 1968 (P.L. 90–532).

The 91st Congress added twenty more:

Pelican Island, Florida.
Monomoy, Massachusetts.
Seney, Michigan.
Huron Islands, Michigan.
Michigan Islands, Michigan.

Wisconsin Islands, Wisconsin (2 refuges).
Moosehorn, Maine.
Passage Key, Florida.
Island Bay, Florida.
Wichita Mountains, Oklahoma.
Three Arch Rocks, Oregon.
Oregon Islands, Oregon.
Washington Islands, Washington (3 refuges).
Bering Sea, Alaska.
Begoslof, Alaska.
Tuxedni, Alaska.
Hazy Islands, Alaska.
Forrester Island, Alaska.
Bitter Lake, New Mexico.
St. Lazaria, Alaska.

bringing the total acreage of National Wildlife Refuges placed in Wilderness status to 103,521 acres, and involving 24 National Wildlife Refuges.

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah was recommended by the President as unsuitable for wilderness and this recommendation was accepted by Congress. Wilderness proposals on the following refuges submitted to the 91st Congress, were considered but no legislative action resulted:

Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge, Oregon.
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon.
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge, Florida.
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia.

Within these four refuges a total of 415,378 acres is recommended for wilderness.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has announced in the *Federal Register* the status of wilderness reviews within the National Wildlife Refuge System. The purpose of this document is to indicate the progress that this Bureau is making in relation to the review requirements of the Wildernews Act of 1964. The current report is F.R. Vol. 35, No. 80, April 24, 1970.

MINERAL SURVEYS

As provided in section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, until midnight, December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall continue to extend to the existing National Forest units of the Wilderness Preservation System to the same extent as applicable prior to enactment of the 1964 Wilderness Act, subject to certain conditions and limitations specified in the Act and subject to applicable regulations. After December 31, 1983, subject to valid pre-existing rights, such areas are withdrawn from mineral appropriation.

Acts subsequent to the Wilderness Act of 1964, which place National Forest lands in wilderness status have incorporated by reference the provisions from the 1964 Act governing the administration of the wilderness system.

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines during calendar year 1970 covered (a) primitive and (b) other areas of the National Forest System which are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and (c) areas already in Wilderness status. The mineral survey consists of a geologic and geophysical study of the area, examination of all known mineralized localities including sampling and analysis, a search for recorded mining claims, and appraisal of the minability of known deposits and of potential mineral resources. A report of investigation findings is prepared and published for each area.

The following is a cumulative report on the status of mineral surveys. The footnote indicates progress made during calendar year 1970.

(a) PRIMITIVE AREAS

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Act was passed, 22 of them have been studied and the reports published. Field work has been completed on eight other areas, and reports are in prepartion. Field work is active in four primitive areas. All mineral survey reports on primitive areas will be completed by fiscal year 1974. The status of mineral surveys is as follows.

APPENDIX III

Area	State	Acres studied (in thousands)
Primitive areas for which reports have been published:		
Mount Baldy	Arizona	7
Pine Mountain	do	20
Sycamore Canyon	do	47
Blue Range	Arizona and New Mexico	243
San Rafael	California	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	do	36
Desolation Valley	do	64
Ventana	do	118
Agua-Tibia	do	[1] 28
Emigrant Basin	do	[1] 115
Flat Tops	Colorado	147
Uncompahgre	do	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande	do	320
Gore Range-Eagles Nest	do	[1] 138
Spanish Peaks	Montana	55
Jack Creek Basin	do	[1] 36
Mission Mountains	do	76
Black Range	New Mexico	[1] 362
Mount Jefferson	Oregon	87
High Uintas	Utah	323
Stratified	Wyoming	202
Sawtooth	Idaho	[1] 278
Total		2, 926

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Primitive areas for which field work has been completed and reports are in preparation:		
Salmon-Trinity Alps	California	[1] 364
High Sierra	do	[1] 26
Wilson Mountains	Colorado	42
Salmon River Breaks	Idaho	269
North Cascades (Paysayten)	Washington	[1] 834
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	[1] 232
Glacier	do	219
Popo Agie	do	104
Total		2, 090
Prtmitive areas where field work is underway:		
Idaho	Idaho	1, 398
Absaroka	Montana	207
Beartooth	do	405
Gila	New Mexico	133
Total		2, 143

[1] Progress made during calender year 1970.

(b) OTHER AREAS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS

Mineral surveys have been started on other areas, which are not primitive areas, but which are being considered for inclusion in the Wilderness System. During the past year, a survey was completed on the Lincoln Back Country Area (240,000 acres), Montana, and a report prepared, which has been placed on open file and is available for public inspection. A study also was started in the Minam River Area (80,000 acres), Oregon.

(C) AREAS IN WILDERNESS STATUS

Mineral surveys are underway in the following wilderness areas:

Area	State	Acres (in thousands)
Chiricahua	Arizona	[1] 18
Mount Zirkel	Colorado	[1] 71
Bob Marshall	Montana	[1] 950
Gila	New Mexico	[1] 434
San Pedro Parks	do	[1] 41
Eagle Cap	Oregon	[1] 221
North Absaroka	Wyoming	[1] 351

[1] Progress made during calender year 1970.

○

92d Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 92-357

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM,

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSALS FOR SIXTEEN ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, PURSUANT TO 16 USC 1132, TOGETHER WITH THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, PURSUANT TO 6 USC 1136

PART 19

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

SEPTEMBER 21, 1972.—Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1972

83-795 O

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1972

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, I am pleased to transmit herewith proposals for sixteen additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As described in the Wilderness Message that I am sending to the Congress today, these proposed new wilderness areas cover a total of nearly 3.5 million primeval acres.

Two other possibilities considered by the Secretary of the Interior in his review of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more -- White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, and Padre Island National Seashore, Texas -- were found to be unsuitable for inclusion in the Wilderness System. I concur in this finding and in the sixteen favorable recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, all of which are transmitted herewith.

Concurrent with the wilderness proposals, I am also transmitting the Eighth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System which covers calendar year 1971.

Sincerely,

Honorable Carl Albert
Speaker of the House
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 29, 1972

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 891), we are pleased to submit to you for transmission to the Congress, our Eighth Annual Joint Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1971.

Respectfully,

Earl L. Butz
EARL L. BUTZ
Secretary of Agriculture

Rogers CB Morton
ROGERS C. B. MORTON
Secretary of the Interior

EIGHTH JOINT ANNUAL
REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE AND THE INTERIOR CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Prepared in Accordance With
Section 7 of the Wilderness
Act - P. L. 88-577 dated September 3, 1964

PART 1

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Progress in Primitive Area Review

Departmental review in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 23 National Forest Primitive Areas. In addition, the Department has reviewed and approved one area outside the Primitive Area System - the Scapegoat Wilderness proposal in Montana. This proposal would add an additional 233,000 acres of new National Forest Wilderness, making a total of 3,370,000 acres, in 23 proposals, which has been or could be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Six of these proposals have been enacted into law. Another was added in connection with an Act relating to the North Cascades. The new units of the System are:

ARIZONA

Mount Baldy Wilderness (P.L. 91-504), Apache National Forest (6,975 acres)

CALIFORNIA

Desolation Wilderness (P.L. 91-82), Eldorado National Forest (63,469 acres)

San Gabriel Wilderness (P.L. 90-318), Angeles National Forest (36,137 acres)

San Rafael Wilderness (P.L. 90-271), Los Padres National Forest (142,722 acres)

Ventana Wilderness (P.L. 91-58), Los Padres National Forest (95,152 acres)

OREGON

Mt. Jefferson Wilderness (P.L. 90-548), Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests (99,600 acres)

WASHINGTON

Pasayten Wilderness (P.L. 90-544), Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests (505,524 acres)

Action was not completed on the remaining eight Wilderness proposals which were previously submitted to Congress.

ARIZONA

Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests

Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests

COLORADO

Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests

IDAHO

Sawtooth Wilderness, Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests

MONTANA

Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest

Scapegoat Wilderness, Helena, Lewis and Clark, and Lolo National Forests

UTAH

High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests

WYOMING

Washakie Wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area), Shoshone National Forest

The National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System was not enlarged through Congressional action in 1971.

Eight new departmental proposals were submitted to the President during 1971. These eight areas total about 1,167,000 acres of proposed Wilderness.

The eight new proposals which will be submitted to Congress during 1972 are:

MONTANA

Mission Mountains, Flathead National Forest

COLORADO

Eagles Nest (Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area), Arapaho and White River National Forests

Weminuche (San Juan & Upper Rio Grande Primitive Areas), San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests

WYOMING

Glacier, Shoshone National Forest

NEW MEXICO

Aldo Leopold (Black Range Primitive Area), Gila National Forest

CALIFORNIA

Agua Tibia, Cleveland National Forest

Emigrant, Stanislaus National Forest

ARIZONA

*Blue Range, Apache National Forest

Active study is underway on the 11 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas. Appendix III of this report includes a tentative schedule for the public hearings on proposals regarding these remaining Primitive Areas. The tentative nature of this schedule is stressed because of the many complications which arise as the studies proceed. Recommendations have been submitted to the President concerning the suitability or nonsuitability for designation as Wilderness of a total of 10 National Forest Primitive Areas during calendar year 1971, satisfying the review requirements in Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act.

Recommendations on the 11 Primitive Areas still remaining will be submitted in the third review period. These will complete the Primitive Area reviews.

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* Also partly in New Mexico.

Land Acquisition

During 1971, 3,713 acres of surrounded non-National Forest lands were acquired within National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. The acquired lands were in the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, Glacier Peak Dome Land and John Muir Wilderness Area, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Administrative Use of Motorized Equipment or Aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wilderness Areas in emergencies and when such uses are ". . . necessary to meet minimum requirements . . ." for administering the areas for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service has made only the most sparing use of this exception in its own administrative activities.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, more conveniently, or perhaps at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been considered on its individual merits and on its possible precedent-setting effect. Consideration has been given in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions, the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. A few requests supported by extenuating circumstances have been approved; many have been denied.

Use of Aircraft, Motorboats, or Motorized Equipment by Nongovernmental Interests Under Special Provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become established.

A number of such requests was received in 1971. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment; most of the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act. However, six permits were given authorizing the use of motorized equipment in connection with mining activities within Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

Considerable interest has been raised regarding the possible mining of pumice within the Three Sisters Wilderness in Oregon. However, the mining company did not make a formal application to the Forest Service to mine the valid claims it owns in this area.

Search and Rescue

A number of search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1971. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting these emergencies. Four lives were lost within Wilderness Areas due to airplane accidents. At least 12 fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. Such instances are expected to occur more frequently as the number of people using the National Wilderness Preservation System increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the urgency of the situation.

Violations

Four hundred and thirty eight reported violations of Section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1971. This represents a 30 percent increase over 1970.

Considering that nearly 6,700,000 visitor-days use occurred in Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1971, the number of violations was still very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough, inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly many violations which went undetected; however, the Forest Service is making, and will continue to make, every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform people concerning objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. As experience in administering the Wilderness Act accumulates, it is becoming clear that in some places it will be necessary to modify boundaries so that they follow natural topographic features wherever possible to assure the integrity of the wilderness resource.

Of the 291 wilderness violations prosecuted in 1971, 55 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other illegal equipment, 86 involved resource damage, and 150 were occupancy violations. Of these, 165 prosecutions were successful and 38 cases are yet to be completed.

Management Challenges

The major challenge facing National Forest Wilderness administrators is that of preserving the wilderness resource in the face of steadily increasing recreation use. This is clearly shown in several critical wilderness administrative problems which must be corrected soon if the quality and integrity of the National Wilderness Preservation System are to be preserved. Included are: The priorities and means adequate to exercise necessary user surveillance and controls; measures to disperse users; the posting of boundaries; the determination of proper carrying capacities; the cleaning up on human debris and waste; the providing of sanitation controls, the removal of nonconforming structures; and the administration of grazing and mineral exploration activities. In addition, efforts must be increased to provide complementary space outside of wilderness for back-country hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and other roadless recreation activities to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in primitive-type, off-road activities but who do not necessarily need to do it in a formally classified wilderness in order to have a rewarding recreation experience.

Much more use was made of the wilderness permits and controls during 1971. Permits and controls were required in various places. They varied from a rather strict restriction on unburnable containers and one night camping in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area to the general requirement of a wilderness entry permit in California. Although the results of the permit and control requirements have not been fully evaluated, it appears that they were generally well accepted by the public and have resulted in better use of the wilderness. The permit requirement will be extended, refined, and improved as the need arises. It appears that control of wilderness use will require a considerable expansion of the use of wilderness permits and controls.

Forest Service Research

Wilderness-related research is carried on by five Forest Service scientists located in Missoula, St. Paul, and Seattle. Their investigations emphasize the necessity to learn more about interests, attitudes, and behavior of wilderness visitors and the ecological aspects of wilderness use and management.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purpose of the Wilderness Act were received in 1971 by the Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

SUMMARY

	Net Acreage		
State	Reported 12/31/70	Net Change	Reported 12/31/71
Arizona	427,796	0	427,796
California	1,595,488	+310	1,595,798
Colorado	280,104	0	280,104
Idaho	988,688	0	988,688
Minnesota	747,214	+626	747,840
Montana	1,482,567	0	1,482,567
Nevada	64,667	0	64,667
New Hampshire	5,552	0	
New Mexico	679,436	0	679,436
North Carolina	20,925	0	
Oregon	764,662	0	764,662
Washington	1,094,834	+ 39 1/	1,094,873
Wyoming	1,781,034	0	1,781,034
GRAND TOTAL	9,932,967	975	9,933,942
Total Number Units	61		61

1/ Acreage added by acquisition.

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

IN THE

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

DECEMBER 31, 1971

ARIZONA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Gross	Net	Change Gross	Net	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71 Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717	0	0	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137	0	0	205,346	205,137
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850	0	0	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117	0	0	124,140	124,117
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springeville	7,106	6,975	0	0	7,106	6,975
		TOTAL	428,159	427,796	0	0	428,159	427,796

CALIFORNIA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/69 Gross	Net	Change Gross	Net	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Gross	Net
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	0	0	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	0	0	9,022	9,022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,469	63,469	0	0	63,469	63,469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,121	0	+90	62,561	62,211
Hoover	Inyo Toiyabe	Bishop Reno, Nevada	9,000 33,800 42,800	8,979 33,800 42,779	0	0	9,000 33,800 42,800	8,979 33,800 42,779
John Muir	Inyo Sierra	Bishop Fresno	230,217 274,046 504,263	228,932 274,326 503,258	0 0 0	0 +220 0	230,217 274,046 504,263	228,932 274,546 503,478
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,363	0	0	214,543	213,363
Minarets	Inyo Sierra	Bishop Fresno	61,508 48,051 109,559	61,433 48,051 109,484	 0	 0	61,508 48,051 109,559	61,433 48,051 109,484
Mokelumne	Eldorado Stanislaus	Placerville Sonora	41,560 8,840 50,400	41,560 8,840 50,400	 0	 0	41,560 8,840 50,400	41,560 8,840 50,400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,137	36,137	0	0	36,137	36,137
San Gorgonio	San Bernadino	San Bernardino	34,718	34,644	0	0	34,718	34,644
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,955	20,564	0	0	21,955	20,564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142,918	142,722			142,918	142,722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	0	0	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	0	0	16,335	15,695
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	97,602	95,152	0	0	97,602	95,152
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino Shasta-Trinity	Willows Redding	73,876 37,215 111,091	72,956 36,135 108,451	0 0	0 0	73,876 37,215 111,091	72,956 36,135 109,091
	TOTAL		1,606,000	1,595,484	0	310 310	1,606,000	1,595,798

COLORADO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060	0	0	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412
		TOTAL	281,163	280,104	0	0	281,163	280,104

IDAHO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Selway-Bitterroot 1/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	165,168	164,946	0	0	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580	0	0	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	558,162	0	0	558,431	558,162
		TOTAL	989,179	988,683	0	0	989,179	988,688

MONTANA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526	0	0	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115	0	0	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162	0	0	41,162	41,162
			159,086	157,803			159,086	157,803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000	0	0	710,000	710,000
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	240,000
			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39,663	39,663	0	0	39,663	39,663
	Kootenai	Libby	54,609	54,609	0	0	54,609	54,609
			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountains	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562	0	0	28,562	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot 2/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150	0	0	244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,780	0	0	10,010	7,780
			254,480	251,930			254,480	251,930
		TOTAL	1,486,400	1482,567	0	0	1,486,400	1,482,567

NEVADA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667	0	0	64,827	64,667

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552	0	0	5,552	5,552

1/ Also in Montana

2/ Also in Idaho

NEW MEXICO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Gila 2/	Gila	Silver City	433,916	433,690	0	0	433,916	433,690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25,357	25,357	0	0	25,357	25,357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142,059	142,059	0	0	142,059	142,059
			167,416	167,416			167,416	167,416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132	0	0	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027	0	0	6,029	6.027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,171	0	0	31,283	31,171
		TOTAL	679,766	679,436	0	0	679,766	679,436
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575	0	0	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	Pisgah	Asheville	13,350	13,350	0	0	13,350	13,350
		TOTAL	20,925	20,925	0	0	20,925	20,925
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19,240	19,240	0	0	19,240	19,240
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200	0	0	16,200	16,200
			35,440	35,440			35,440	35,440
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221,355	220,416	0	0	221,355	220,416
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709	0	0	18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900	0	0	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071	0	0	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160	0	0	14,160	14,160
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,625	8,625	0	0	8,625	8,625
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030	0	0	38,030	38,030
			46,655	46,655			46,655	46.655
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Bend	63,681	63,681	0	0	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Eugene	32,126	32,126	0	0	32,126	32,126
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793	0	0	3,793	3,793
			99,600	99,600			99,600	99,600
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003	0	0	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875	0	0	59,875	59,875
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833	0	0	136,833	136,833
			196,708	196,708	0	0	196,708	196,708
		TOTAL	766,251	764,662	0	0	766,251	764,662
WASHINGTON								
Glacier Peak	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	227,831	227,480	0	0	227,831	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,739	0	+39	236,910	236,778
			464,741	464,219	0	+39	464,741	464,258
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0		59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940	0	0	22,940	22,940
			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0	0	42,411	42,411
Pasayten	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	107,039	107,039	0	0	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485	0	0	398,485	398,485
			505,524	505,524			505,524	505,524
		TOTAL	1,095,356	1,094,834	0	0	1,095,356	1,094,873

1/ Private land acquired.

WYOMING

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Gross	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Net	Change Gross	Change Net	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71 Gross	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71 Net
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383,300	383,300	0	0	383,300	383,300
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	483,678	483,130	0	0	483,678	483,130
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563,500	563,500	0	0	563,500	563,500
		TOTAL	1,781,582	1,781,034	0	0	1,781,582	1,781,034

MINNESOTA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Gross	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70 Net	Change Gross	Change Net	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71 Gross	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71 Net
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,029,257	747,214	+433	+626 1/	1,029,690	747,840
GRAND TOTAL - WILDERNESS			10,234,417	9,932,967	+433	+975	10,234,850	9,933,942

1/ Change results from 499 acres acquired and reduction of 127 acres from correction in meandering water acreage.

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

SUMMARY

State	Reported 12/31/70 Net Acreage	Changes	Reported 12/31/71 Net Acreage
Arizona	246,656		239,681
California	356,602	0	356,602
Colorado	538,831	0	538,831
Idaho	1,642,545	0	1,642,545
Montana	417,197	+ 605 1/	417,802
New Mexico	336,591	0	336,591
Utah	237,177	0	237,177
Wyoming	587,930	0	587,930
GRAND TOTAL	4,363,529	+ 605	4,357,159
Total Number Areas	27	0	27

1/ Mission Mountains Primitive Area

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

December 31, 1971

ARIZONA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Blue Range	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,712	0	0	175,112	173,712
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,803	8,803	0	0	8,803	8,803
	Tonto	Phoenix	7,596	7,596	0	0	7,596	7,596
			16,399	16,399			16,399	16,399
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,511	21,506	0	0	21,511	21,506
	Kaibab	Williams	7,638	7,623	0	0	7,638	7,623
	Prescott	Prescott	20,441	20,441	0	0	20,441	20,441
			49,590	49,570			49,590	49,570
		TOTAL	241,101	239,681	0	0	241,101	239,681

CALIFORNIA

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26,760	25,995	0	0	26,760	25,995
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98,043	97,020	0	0	98,043	97,020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040	0	0	7,040	7,040
	Sierra	Fresno	3,207	3,207	0	0	3,207	3,207
			10,247	10,247			10,247	10,247
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	28,576	0	0	34,556	28,576
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,764	0	0	251,200	194,764
			285,756	223,340			285,756	223,340
		TOTAL	420,806	356,602	0	0	420,806	356,602

COLORADO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Flat Tops	White River	Glenwood Springs	102,124	102,124	0	0	102,124	102,124
Gore Range - Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	32,400	32,379	0	0	32,400	32,379
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28,875	28,722	0	0	28,875	28,722
			61,275	61,101			61,275	61,101
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	240,000	238,407	0	0	240,000	238,407
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252	0	0	69,253	53,252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	56,600	56,600	0	0	56,600	56,600
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,600	9,600	0	0	9,600	9,600
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17,747	17,747	0	0	17,747	17,747
			27,347	27,347			27,347	27,347
		TOTAL	556,599	538,831	0	0	556,599	538,831

IDAHO

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/70		Change		Area (Acres) Reported 12/31/71	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996	0	0	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,399	0	0	74,670	74,339
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,336	0	0	689,712	685,336
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	241,062	0	0	241,584	241,062
			1,232,744	1,224,733			1,232,744	1,224,733
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	122,500	122,500	0	0	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370	0	0	94,685	94,370
			217,185	216,870			217,185	216,870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144,300	144,300	0	0	144,300	144,300
	Challis	Challis	7,900	7,900	0	0	7,900	7,900
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48,742	48,742	0	0	48,742	48,742
			200,942	200,942			200,942	200,942
		TOTAL	1,650,871	1,642,545	0	0	1,650,871	1,642,545
MONTANA								
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	75,500	73,340	-1,555 1/	+605 2/	73,945	73,945
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,776	49,857	0	0	50,776	49,857
		TOTAL	420,276	417,137	0	0	418,721	417,802
NEW MEXICO								
Gila 2/	Gila	Silver City	132,788	130,637	0	0	132,788	130,637
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,356	0	0	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 3/	Apache	Springerville, Arizona	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
		TOTAL	339,370	336,591	0	0	339,370	336,591
UTAH								
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434	0	0	161,434	164,436
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
		TOTAL	237,177	237,177			237,177	237,177
WYOMING								
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000	0	0	137,000	137,000
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000	0	0	177,000	177,000
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	70,000
Stratified	Shoshone	Cody	203,930	203,930	0	0	203,930	203,930
		TOTAL	587,930	587,930	0	0	587,930	587,930
GRAND TOTAL			4,454,130	4,356,554	-1,555	+605	4,452,575	4,357,159

1/ Gross and Net Chances result from an accurate acreage determination,

2/ and the acquisition of 2,865 acres of private land.

APPENDIX III

Tentative Public Hearing Schedule

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE PRIMITIVE AREA REVIEW
12/31/71

Primitive Area Name	State	Approx. Size in Acres (M)	Published Minerals Report	Hearing Target Date
Uncompahgre	Colorado	53	Dec. '68	Late '71
Popo Agie	Wyoming	70	Jan. '72	Mid '72
Wilson Mtn.	Colorado	27	Jan. '72	Late '72
High Sierra	California	10	June '72 2/	Late '72
Uncompahgre	Colorado		July '73 2/	Late '73 1/
Salmon-Trinity Alps	California	223	June '72 2/	Late '72
Cloud Peaks	Wyoming	137	June '72 2/	Late '72
Absaroka	Montana	64	June '73 2/	Late '73
Beartooth	Montana	230	June '73 2/	Late '73
Gila	New Mexico	130	June '72 2/	Late '72
Idaho	Idaho	1,225	Jan. '73	Late '73
Salmon R. Brks.	Idaho	217	March '72	Late '73

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*The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed. There are a number of factors which could change the hearing date.

1/ Hearing on Primitive Area held November 1971. Second hearing scheduled on areas contiguous, with single report to be submitted.

2/ Open file mineral report.

APPENDIX IV

A summary of Wilderness Proposals to Congress resulting from review of National Forest Primitive Areas under provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964.

	Acres in Primitive Areas	Acres Proposed For Wilderness	Net Difference
Arizona			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7,106	6,975	-131
Pine Mountain " , Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16,399	19,569	+3,170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott, and Kaibab National Forests	49,575	46,542	-3,033
California			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74,854	142,722	+67,868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34,807	36,137	+1,330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41,343	63,469	+22,126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52,769	92,218	+39,449
Colorado			
Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102,124	142,230	+40,106
Idaho			
Sawtooth Wilderness, Boise, Challis, Sawtooth National Forests	200,942	209,087	+8,145
Montana			
Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49,857	63,300	+13,443
Oregon			
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85,033	96,462	+11,429
Utah			
High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	240,717	322,998	+82,281
Wyoming			
Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203,930	196,390 1/	-7,540
TOTAL	1,159,456	1,438,099	+278,643

1/ This acreage would be combined with the former South Absaroka Wilderness to bring the total recommended acreage to 679,520 acres.

APPENDIX V

Percent of National Forest Land Presently Managed to Maintain Its Wilderness Resource

State	Net Acres 6/30/71 N. F. Land	Net Acres 12/31/71 Wild. & Prim. Areas	Percent
Arizona	11,436,757	667,477	5.84
California	20,040,241	1,952,400	9.73
Colorado	14,334,184	818,935	5.71
Idaho	20,351,769	2,631,233	12.93
Minnesota	2,780,472	747,840	26.87
Montana	16,669,523	1,900,369	11.40
Nevada	5,073,625	64,667	1.27
New Hampshire	679,935	5,552	0.81
New Mexico	9,191,988	1,016,027	11.05
North Carolina	1,128,051	20,925	1.86
Oregon	15,459,641	764,662	4.94
Utah	8,023,488	237,177	2.96
Washington	9,043,965	1,094,873	12.11
Wyoming	9,274,644	2,368,964	25.54
Total Affected States	143,488,283	14,291,101	9.96

Of the total 186,632,152 acres of federally owned land in the National Forest System, 14,289,306 acres, or 7.65 percent, are managed for Wilderness purposes.

PART II

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The responsibilities of the Department of the Interior under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1131) are:

1. To review --

   (a) every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Park System; and
   (b) every roadless island and roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System; and
   (c) report on their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and

2. To conduct mineral surveys in National Forest wilderness areas, proposed wilderness areas and primitive areas.

The following is a report on the exercise of those functions during calendar year 1971.

REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 61 national park system units, comprising 28 million acres, require review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1971, the following units within the National Park System were favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Pinnacles National Monument, California

By Act of October 23, 1970 (P.L. 91-504), Congress designated 43,243 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument and 50,260 acres within Petrified Forest National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Bills were introduced into the 90th, 91st, and 92nd Congress to designate wilderness at Lassen, Lava Beds and Pinnacles; but no final action was taken during 1971.

Wilderness recommendations for areas within eight units of the National Park System were forwarded to the Congress for enactment during 1971 after study and favorable recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior. They were:

Arches National Monument, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Kings Canyon National Park, California) combined report
Sequoia National Park, California)
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National
Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas)
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

Bills were introduced in the 92nd Congress to designate wilderness in these eight park units, but no final action was taken during 1971.

The Act of November 12, 1971 (P.L. 92-155), abolished Arches National Monument and established Arches National Park and the Act of December 18, 1971 (P.L. 92-207), abolished Capitol Reef National Monument and established Capitol Reef National Park. Section 5 of each Act requires the Department of the Interior to complete wilderness studies for the enlarged parks.

A wilderness study completed in 1971 found the lands within Chaco Canyon National Monument nonsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

Departmental Action

During 1971, the Department of the Interior completed review of wilderness suitability recommendation reports for the following:

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona

Wilderness reviews and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Ky., Tenn., Va.
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona (includes Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon National Monuments)
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado

Public Hearings

Preliminary wilderness suitability study reports for ten units of the National Park System were presented at public hearings during 1971, as follows:

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Yosemite National Park, California

This brought to 35 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act. In addition, three public hearings were announced in the Federal Register in late 1971, with hearings to be held in early 1972, as follows:

Badlands National Monument, South Dakota - January
Big Bend National Park, Texas - January
Joshua Tree National Monument, California - February

It is anticipated that several additional public hearings will be held in 1972.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of master plan team studies. The master plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Program

The Act of November 12, 1971 (P.L. 92-154), which enlarged the boundaries of Canyonlands National Park, Utah, requires the Secretary of the Interior to review the area for its wilderness suitability and to report to the President within three years. This brings to 61 the units of the National Park System requiring study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

REVIEWS OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements may be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 81 units, comprising approximately 26 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System require review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1971, wilderness recommendations within the following 29 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to the Congress:

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
Bering Sea NWR, Alaska
Bitter Lake NWR, New Mexico
Bogoslof NWR, Alaska
Cedar Keys NWR, Florida
Copalis NWR, Washington
Flattery Rocks NWR, Washington
Forrester Island NWR, Alaska

Gravel Island NWR, Wisconsin
Great Swamp NWR, New Jersey
Green Bay NWR, Wisconsin
Hart Mountain NWR, Oregon
Hazy Islands NWR, Alaska
Huron Islands NWR, Michigan
Island Bay NWR, Florida
Malheur NWR, Oregon
Michigan Islands, Michigan
Monomoy NWR, Massachusetts
Moosehorn NWR, Maine
Okefenokee NWR, Georgia
Oregon Islands, Oregon
Passage Key NWR, Florida
Pelican Island NWR, Florida
Quillayute Needles NWR, Washington
Seney NWR, Michigan
St. Lazaria NWR, Alaska
Three Arch Rocks NWR, Oregon
Tuxedni NWR, Alaska
Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

Of the 29 units previously submitted to the Congress, 24 units totaling 103,435 acres have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, and Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970. Four of the 29 units submitted to the Congress are pending final action. They are Malheur, Okefenokee, Cedar Keys and Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuges. The lands within Bear River NWR were found by the Secretary of the Interior to be nonsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

Wilderness recommendations concerning 10 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were forwarded to the Congress during 1971, as follows:

Breton NWR, Louisiana
Chamisso NWR, Alaska
Farallon NWR, California
Florida Keys NWR, Florida
Great White Heron NWR, Florida
Izembek NW Range, Alaska
Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
National Key Deer, Florida
Simeonof NWR, Alaska
West Sister Island NWR, Ohio

Of the 10 units submitted to the Congress, Laguna Atascosa was recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

Departmental Action

During 1971, the Department of the Interior completed the review and made final recommendations on the following units:

Bosque del Apache NWR, New Mexico
Cape Romain NWR, South Carolina
Jones Island NWR, Washington
Martin NWR, Maryland
Matia NWR, Washington
Moosehorn NWR, Maine
San Juan NWR, Washington
Smith Island NWR, Washington
St. Marks NWR, Florida
Wolf Island NWR, Georgia

Wilderness reviews and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

Blackbeard NWR, Georgia
Brigantine NWR, New Jersey
Chase Lake NWR, North Dakota
Chassahowitzka NWR, Florida
Lostwood NWR, North Dakota
Cabeza Prieta Game Range, Arizona
Desert NW Range, Nevada
Havasu NWR, Arizona
Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska
Unimak NWR, Alaska

This brought to 59 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

MINERAL SURVEYS

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines during calendar year 1971 covered (a) primitive areas, (b) other areas of the National Forest System that are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and (c) National Forest areas already in the Wilderness System. The investigations consist of geologic, geochemical and geophysical studies of the area, examination, sampling and analysis of known mineralized localities and of zones favorable for mineralization, a search for recorded mining claims, and appraisal of the minability of known and of potentially favorable deposits. A report of findings is prepared and published for each area.

Primitive Areas

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Act was passed, 24 of them have been studied and the reports published. Field work has been completed on 9 other areas and the reports are being processed for publication. Field work will be completed in the one remaining area during the summer of 1972. All mineral survey reports will be completed by fiscal year 1974.

Primitive Areas for Which Reports Have Been Published

Area	State	Acres studied (thousands)
Mount Baldy	Arizona	7
Pine Mountain	"	20
Sycamore Canyon	"	47
Blue Range	Arizona & New Mexico	243
San Rafael	California	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	"	36
Desolation Valley	"	64
Ventana	"	118
Agua Tibia	"	28
Emigrant Basin	"	115
Flat Tops	Colorado	147
Uncompahgre	"	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande	"	320
Gore Range-Eagles Nest	"	138
Sawtooth	Idaho	278
Spanish Peaks	Montana	55
Jack Creek Basin	"	36
Mission Mountains	"	76
Black Range	New Mexico	362
Mount Jefferson	Oregon	87
High Uintas	Utah	323
North Cascades (Pasayten)	Washington	834
Stratified	Wyoming	202
Glacier	"	219

Primitive Areas for Which Field Work has Been Completed and Reports are in Preparation

Area	State	Acres studied (thousands)
Salmon-Trinity Alps	California	364
High Sierra	"	26
Wilson Mountains	Colorado	42
Salmon River Breaks	Idaho	269
Idaho	"	1,398
Absaroka	Montana	207
Gila	New Mexico	133
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	232
Popo Agie	"	104

Primitive Areas Where Field Work is Under Way

Area	State	Acres studied (thousands)
Beartooth	Montana	405

Proposed Wilderness Areas

Proposed Wilderness Areas of the National Forests in Which Work was Conducted in 1971

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Lincoln Back Country	Montana	240
Minam River	Oregon	110
Whiteclouds-Boulder	Idaho	510
Enchantment-Alpine	Washington	245

Of the above areas, field work was completed in the Lincoln Back Country, Montana, and Minam River area, Oregon. Preliminary reports on these two areas have been made available for public inspection.

Wilderness Areas

Mineral Surveys are Underway in the Following Wilderness Areas

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Chiricahua	Arizona	18
Galiuro	"	53
La Garita	Colorado	48
Mt. Zirkel	"	72
West Elk	"	61
Bob Marshall	Montana	950
Gila	New Mexico	434
San Pedro Parks	"	41
White Mountain	"	31
Eagle Cap	Oregon	221
North Absaroka	Wyoming	351

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93d Congress, 1st Session - - - - - - - - - House Document No. 93-194

PROPOSALS FOR 12 ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSALS FOR TWELVE ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, TOGETHER WITH THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, COVERING CALENDAR YEAR 1972, PURSUANT TO 16 U.S.C. 1136

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PART 1

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 28, 1973.—Referred to the Comittee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1973

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 28, 1973.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, I am pleased to transmit herewith proposals for twelve additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As described in the Wilderness Message that I am sending to the Congress today, the proposed new wilderness areas cover a total of over 1 million primeval acres.

Two other possibilities considered by the Secretary of the Interior in his review of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more—Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, and Klamath Forest National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon—were found to be unsuitable for inclusion in the Wilderness System. I concur in this finding and in the twelve favorable recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, all of which are transmitted herewith.

Wilderness designation of these twelve areas would represent a significant step forward in the preservation of America's irreplaceable heritage, and I urge that the Congress act promptly in this regard.

Concurrent with the wilderness proposals, I am also transmitting the Ninth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System which covers calendar year 1972.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

March 3, 1849

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Nov. 26, 1973

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 891), we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Ninth Annual Joint Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1972.

Respectfully,

Earl L Butz
EARL L. BUTZ
Secretary of Agriculture

Rogers C B Morton
ROGERS C. B. MORTON
Secretary of the Interior

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Progress in Primitive Area Review

Departmental review in accordance with provisions of Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 23 National Forest Primitive Areas. The Department also reviewed and recommended one area outside the Primitive Area System which was enacted as the Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana. Total net acreage of new National Forest Wilderness that has been added by Congressional action is 1,753,495 acres. In addition, 11 Wilderness Proposals have been submitted to the Congress on which action has not been completed. These proposals involve approximately 1.7 million acres.

Roadless and Undeveloped Area Review

The Forest Service inventoried roadless and undeveloped areas 5,000 acres or larger in the National Forest System as well as smaller roadless areas which are contiguous to existing Primitive Areas or Wildernesses. The inventory identified a total of 1,449 such areas encompassing 56 million acres. The Forest Service then reviewed and evaluated the roadless and undeveloped areas for the purpose of selecting those areas having the most merit for study as possible additions to the Wilderness System.

As a result of this review, 235 areas with a total of 11 million acres were initially identified as potential New Wilderness Study Areas.

Steps were planned to further evaluate the proposed New Study Areas and other areas included in the inventory and prepare a draft and final environmental statement on the proposed selection of New Study Areas.

The detailed review of New Wilderness Study Areas would be planned to follow the completion of the Primitive Area reviews.

Elements of the National Forest portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System added by Congress since 1964 are as follows:

Additions to the Wilderness System prior to 1972

Name	State	Act	National Forest(s)	Acres (net)
Mt. Baldy	Arizona	PL 91-504	Apache	6,975
Desolation	California	PL 91-82	Eldorado	63,469
San Gabriel	"	PL 90-318	Angeles	36,137
San Rafael	"	PL 90-271	Los Padres	142,722
Ventana	"	PL 91-58	Los Padres	95,152
Mt. Jefferson	Oregon	PL 90-548	Willamette Deschutes Mt. Hood	99,600
Pasayten	Washington	PL 90-544	Mt. Baker Okanogan	505,524

Additions to the Wilderness System in 1972

Name	State	Act	National Forest(s)	Acres (Net)
Pine Mountain	Arizona	PL 92-230	Prescott-Tonto	20,061
Sycamore Canyon	Arizona	PL 92-241	Coconino-Prescott-Kaibab	47,757
Sawtooth	Idaho	PL 92-400	Sawtooth	216,383
Washakie	Wyoming	PL 92-476	Shoshone	208,000
Eagle Cap Addition	Oregon	PL 92-521	Wallowa & Whitman	72,420
Scapegoat	Montana	PL 92-395	Helena, Lewis & Clark & Lolo	239,295

Other changes in the Wilderness System in 1972

Name	State	Act	National Forest(s)	Acres(Net)
South Absaroka	Wyoming	PL 92-476	Shoshone	208,000 acre Washakie Wilderness added to 483,130 acre South Absaroka Wilderness and renamed Washakie.
Mt. Adams	Washington	EO 11670	Gifford Pinchot	About 10,000 acres of Mt. Adams Wilderness excluded from Gifford Pinchot National Forest by Executive Order to be administered for use and benefit of the Yakima Tribe of Indians.

Wilderness Proposals submitted to Congress prior to 1973 and not acted upon

Name	State	National Forest(s)	Approx Size in Acres (M)
Aldo Leopold 1/	New Mexico	Gila	188
Spanish Peaks	Montana	Gallatin	63
Mission Mountains	Montana	Flathead	73
High Uintas	Utah	Ashley & Wasatch	323
Blue Range	New Mexico & Arizona	Apache	177
Agua Tibia	California	Cleveland	12
Emigrant 3/	California	Stanislaus	106
Eagles Nest 4/	Colorado	Arapaho and White River	88
Flat Tops	Colorado	White River and Routt	142
Weminuche 5/	Colorado	San Juan and Rio Grande	347
Glacier	Wyoming	Shoshone	183

1/ Black Range Primitive Area

2/ Upper Rio Grande and San Juan Primitive Areas

3/ Emigrant Basin Primitive Area

4/ Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area

Reviews to be completed by 1974 tentative schedule for mineral reports and public hearings. 3/

Name	State	Forest(s)	Approx. Acres (M)	Published Minerals	Hearing Target Date
Uncompahgre	Colorado	Uncompahgre	53	July '73 2/	Late '73 1/
Popo Agie	Wyoming	Shoshone	71	done	Mid '73
Wilson Mtn.	Colorado	San Juan, Uncompahgre	30	done	Mid '73
High Sierra	California	Sequoia, Sierra	10	done 2/	done
Salmon-Trinity Alps	California	Klamath, Shasta-Trinity	223	done 2/	done
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	Big Horn	137	done 2/	Mid '73
Absaroka	Montana	Gallatin	64	Spring '73 2/	Late '73
Beartooth	Montana	Custer Gallatin	230	Spring '73 2/	Late '73
Gila	New Mexico	Gila	130	done 2/	done
Idaho	Idaho	Boise, Challis Payette, Salmon	1,225	done	Late '73
Salmon River Breaks	Idaho	Bitterroot, Nezperce	217	done	Late '73

1/ Hearing on Primitive Area held November 1971. Second hearing scheduled on areas contiguous, with single report to be submitted.

2/ Open file mineral report

3/ The tentative nature of this schedule must be stressed.

In addition the following areas were designated for study by Congress:

Name	State	Bill	National Forest(s)
Indian Peaks	Colorado	PL 92-528	Arapaho & Roosevelt
Du Noir	Wyoming	PL 92-476	Shoshone
Sawtooth	Idaho	PL 92-400	Sawtooth
Lower Minam	Oregon	PL 92-521	Wallowa & Whitman
Oregon Dunes	Oregon	PL 92-260	Siuslaw

Land Acquisition

During 1972, 1299 acres of surrounded non-National Forest lands were acquired within National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. The acquired lands were in the Spanish Peaks and the Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Areas.

Administrative Use of Motorized Equipment or Aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wildernesses in emergencies and when such uses are ". . . necessary to meet minimum requirements . . ." for administering the areas for wilderness purposes. The Forest Service has made the most sparing use of this exception and then mostly in search and rescue operations where human life is involved.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, more conveniently, or perhaps at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, and State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been considered on its individual merits and on its possible precedent-setting effect. Consideration has been given in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of wilderness for use by future generations as wilderness. In reaching decisions, the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. A few requests supported by extenuating circumstances have been approved; many have been denied.

Use of Aircraft, Motorboats, or Motorized Equipment by Nongovernmental Interests Under Special Provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become established.

A number of such requests were received in 1972. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment; most of the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act. However, three permits were given authorizing the use of motorized equipment in connection with mining activities within Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

Search and Rescue

Eighty-four search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1972. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting these emergencies. At least six fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the wilderness. Such instances are expected to occur more frequently as the number of people using the National Wilderness Preservation System increases. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the urgency of the situation.

Violations

Two hundred and ninty-seven reported violations of Section 4 of the Wilderness Act were detected in 1972. This represents a 32 percent decrease over 1971.

Considering that nearly 7,000,000 visitor-days use occurred in Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1972, the number of violations was still very low. Many of those that did occur were unintentional because the offender did not know of the restrictions. Because of the rough, inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly many violations which went undetected; however, the Forest Service is making, and will continue to make, every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform people concerning objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. As experience in administering the Wilderness Act accumulates, it is becoming clear that in some places it will be necessary to modify boundaries so that they follow natural topographic features wherever possible to assure the integrity of the wilderness resource.

Of the 297 wilderness violations prosecuted in 1972, 44 involved illegal use of motorized vehicles or other illegal equipment, 133 involved resource damage, and 120 were occupancy violations. Of these, 279 prosecutions were successful and 18 cases are yet to be completed.

Management Challenges

The major challenge facing National Forest Wilderness administrators is that of preserving the wilderness resource in the face of steadily increasing recreation use. This is clearly shown in several critical wilderness administrative problems which must be corrected soon if the quality and integrity of the National Wilderness Preservation System are to be preserved. Included are: The priorities and means adequate to exercise necessary user surveillance and controls; measures to disperse users; the posting of boundaries; the determination of carrying capacities; the cleaning up of human debris and waste; the providing of sanitation controls; the removal of nonconforming structures; and the administration of grazing and mineral exploration activities. In addition, efforts must be increased to provide complementary space outside of wilderness for back-country hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and other roadless recreation activities to meet the needs of those people who want to engage in primitive-type, off-road activities but who do not necessarily need to do it in a formally classified wilderness in order to have a rewarding recreation experience.

Much more use was made of the wilderness permits and controls during 1972. Permits and controls were required in various places. They varied from a prohibition of unburnable containers and limit to one night camping in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area to the general requirement of a wilderness entry permit. Although the results of the permit and control requirements have not been fully evaluated, it appears that they were generally well accepted by the public and have resulted in better use of the wilderness. The permit requirement will be extended, refined, and improved as the need arises. It appears that control of wilderness use will require a considerable expansion of the use of wilderness permits.

Recent purchases of Wilderness inholdings have indicated that there is increased demand for these properties by individuals and small groups for their personal enjoyment. As attempts are made to acquire future properties inflated prices may result due to the limited supply of these types of properties.

Forest Service Research

Wilderness-related research is carried on by five Forest Service scientists located in Missoula, St. Paul, and Seattle. Their investigations emphasize the necessity to learn more about interests, attitudes, and behavior of wilderness visitors and the ecological aspects of wilderness use and management.

Other research efforts are underway in several States to study the habits and habitat of the Grizzly Bear as well as the rare and endangered Gila Trout.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purpose of the Wilderness Act were received in 1972 by the Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX I

National Forest Units of the National Wilderness Preservation System

Summary

State	Total Reported 12/31/71		Total Reported 12/31/72		
	Number Units	Net Acreage	Net Acreage Change	Number Units	Net Acreage
Arizona	6	427,796	1/ +67,818	1/ 8	495,614
California	17	1,595,798	2/ + 5,132	17	1,600,930
Colorado	5	280,104	0	5	280,104
Idaho	1	988,688	4/ +216,383	4/ 2	1,205,071
Minnesota	1	747,840	0	1	747,840
Montana	5	1,482,567	3/ +239,295	3/ 6	1,721,862
Nevada	1	64,667	0	1	64,667
New Hampshire	1	5,552	0	1	5,552
New Mexico	5	679,436	0	5	679,436
North Carolina	2	20,925	0	2	20,925
Oregon	10	764,662	5/ +77,520	10	842,182
Washington	4	1,094,873	8/ -10,055	4	1,084,818
Wyoming	4	1,781,034	6/ +210,671	6/ 4	1,991,705
Grand Total	7/ 62	9,933,942	+806,764	66	10,740,706

1/ Addition of Sycamore and Pine Mt. Wilderness
2/ Recalculation of acreage
3/ Addition of Scapegoat Wilderness
4/ Addition of Sawtooth Wilderness
5/ Recalculation of Acreage and Eagle Cap Wilderness addition
6/ Addition of Washakie Wilderness - Incorporated former So. Absaroka Wilderness
7/ Selway-Bitterroot in Montana and Idaho
8/ Transfer of lands in Mt. Adams Wilderness to Yakima Indian Tribe by EO 11670

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

IN THE

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

DECEMBER 31, 1972

ARIZONA

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Gross	Net	CHANGE Gross	Net	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Gross	Net
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717	0	0	52,717	52,717
Mazatsal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137	0	0	205,346	205,137
Pine	Prescott	Prescott			+8,611	+8,611	8,611	8,611
Mountain	Tonto	Phoenix			+11,450	+11,450	11,450	11,450
							20,061	20,061
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850	0	0	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117	0	0	124,140	124,117
Sycamore	Coconino	Flagstaff			+21,000	+20,995	21,000	20,995
Canyon	Prescott	Prescott			+19,637	+19,637	19,637	19,637
	Kaibab	Williams			+ 7,125	+ 7,125	7,125	7,125
							47,762	47,757
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	7,106	6,975	0	0	7,106	6,975
		TOTAL	428,159	427,796	+67,823	+67,818	495,982	495,614

CALIFORNIA

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Gross	Net	CHANGE Gross	Net	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Gross	Net
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080	0	0	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022	0	0	9,022	9,022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,469	63,469	0	0	63,469	63,469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,211 1/	0	-5	62,561	62,206
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979 1/	0	0	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nevada	33,800	33,800	+5,137	+5,137	38,937	38,937
			42,800	42,779			47,937	47,916
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230,217	228,932	0	0	230,217	228,932
	Sierra	Fresno	274,046	274,546	0	0	274,046	274,546
			504,263	503,478			504,263	503,478
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,363	0	0	214,543	213,363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61,508	61,433	0	0	61,508	61,433
	Sierra	Fresno	48,051	48,051	0	0	48,051	48,051
			109,559	109,484			109,559	109,484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41,560	41,560	0	0	41,560	41,560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8,840	8,840	0	0	8,840	8,840
			50,400	50,400			50,400	50,400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,137	36,137	0	0	36,137	36,137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	34,644	0	0	34,718	34,644
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,955	20,564	0	0	21,955	20,564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142,918	142,722	0	0	142,918	142,722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507	0	0	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695	0	0	16,335	15,695
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	97,602	95,152	0	0	97,602	95,152
Yolla Bolly -	Mendocino	Willows	73,876	72,956	0	0	73,876	72,956
Middle Eel	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37,215	36,135	0	0.	37,215	36,135
			111,091	109,091			111,091	109,091
		TOTAL	1,606,000	1,595,798	+5,137	+5,132	1,611,137	1,600,930

1/ Change due to recalculation of acreage

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71		CHANGE		AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
			IDAHO					
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996	0	0	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,399	0	0	74,670	74,399
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,336	0	0	689,712	685,336
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	241,062	0	0	241,584	241,062
			1,232,744	1,224,793			1,232,744	1,224,793
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	122,500	122,500	0	0	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370	0	0	94,685	94,370
			217,185	216,870			217,185	216,870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144,300[1]	144,300	-144,300	-144,300	0	0
	Challis	Challis	7,900	7,900	-7,900	-7,900	0	0
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48,742	48,742	-48,742	-48,742	0	0
			200,942	200,942				
		TOTAL	1,650,871	1,642,545	-200,942	-200,942	1,449,929	1,441,603
			MONTANA					
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,945	73,945	0	0	73,945	73,945
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,776	49,857[2]	-80	+659	50,696	50,516
		TOTAL	418,721	417,802	-80	+659	418,641	418,461
			NEW MEXICO					
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	130,637	0	0	132,788	130,637
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,336	0	0	169,984	169,336
Blue Range[4]	Apache	Springerville, Arizona	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
		TOTAL	339,370	336,571			339,370	336,571
			UTAH					
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434	0	0	164,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
		TOTAL	237,177	237,177			237,177	237,177
			WYOMING					
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000[3]	-95	-95	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000[3]	-697	-697	176,303	176,303
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	70,000	70,000[3]	+1,320	+1,320	71,320	71,320
Stratified	Shoshone	Cody	203,930	203,930[5]	-203,930	-203,930	0	0
		TOTAL	587,930	587,930	-203,402	-203,402	384,528	384,528
GRAND TOTAL			4,452,575	4,357,139	-477,222	-475,753	3,975,353	3,881,386

1/ Reclassified as Sawtooth Wilderness
2/ Gross and net changes are due to an acreage recalculation and a land exchange of 659 acres
3/ Changes due to recalculation of acreage
4/ Also in Arizona
5/ Reclassified as Washakie Wilderness

COLORADO

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71		CHANGE		AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322	0	0	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164	0	0	24,164	24,164
			48,486	48,486			48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060	0	0	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472	0	0	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674	0	0	27,464	26,674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412	0	0	61,412	61,412
		TOTAL	281,163	280,104			281,163	280,104
IDAHO								
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls			+216,383	+216,383	216,383	216,383
Selway-Bitterroot 1/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	165,168	164,946	0	0	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580	0	0	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	558,162	0	0	558,431	558,162
		TOTAL	989,179	988,688	+216,383	+216,383	1,205,562	1,205,071
MONTANA								
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526	0	0	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115	0	0	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162	0	0	41,162	41,162
			159,086	157,803			159,086	157,803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000	0	0	710,000	710,000
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	240,000
			950,000	950,000			950,000	950,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39,663	39,663	0	0	39,663	39,663
	Kootenai	Libby	54,609	54,609	0	0	54,609	54,609
			94,272	94,272			94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562	0	0	28,562	28,562
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena			+80,697	+80,697	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls			+84,407	+84,407	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula			+74,832	+74,191	74,832	74,191
							239,936	239,295
Selway-Bitterroot 2/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150	0	0	244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,780	0	0	10,010	7,780
			254,480	251,930			254,480	251,930
		TOTAL	1,486,400	1,482,567	+239,936	+239,295	1,726,336	1,721,862
NEVADA								
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667	0	0	64,827	64,667
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552	0	0	5,552	5,552

1/ Also in Montana

2/ Also in Idaho

NEW MEXICO

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Gross	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Net	CHANGE Gross	CHANGE Net	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Gross	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Net
Gila[2]	Gila	Silver City	433,916	433,690	0	0	433,916	433,690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25,357	25,357	0	0	25,357	25,357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142,059	142,059	0	0	142,059	142,059
			167,416	167,416			167,416	167,416
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132	0	0	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027	0	0	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,171	0	0	31,283	31,171
		TOTAL	679,766	679,436			679,766	679,436
NORTH CAROLINA								
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575	0	0	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	Pisgah	Asheville	13,350	13,350	0	0	13,350	13,350
		TOTAL	20,925	20,925			20,925	20,925
OREGON								
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	19,240	19,240	+1,197	+1,197	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200[2]	0	0	16,200	16,200
			35,440	35,440	+1,197	+1,197	36,637	36,637
Eagle-Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	221,355	220,416[1]	+72,420	+73,060	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709	0	0	18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900	0	0	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071	0	0	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160	0	0	14,160	14,160
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,625	8,625[2]	-539	-539	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030	0	0	38,030	38,030
			46,655	46,655			46,116	46,116
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Bend	63,681	63,681[2]	0	0	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Eugene	32,126	32,126	+608	+608	32,734	32,734
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793	0	0	3,793	3,793
			99,600	99,600			100,208	100,208
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003	0	0	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	59,875	59,875[2]	+3,194	+3,194	63,069	63,069
	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833	0	0	136,833	136,833
			196,708	196,708			199,902	199,902
		TOTAL	766,251	764,662	+76,880	+77,520	843,131	842,182
WASHINGTON								
Glacier Peak	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	227,831	227,480	0	0	227,831	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,778	0	0	236,910	236,778
			464,741	464,258			464,741	464,258
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740	0	0	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940	0	0	22,940	22,940
			82,680	82,680			82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	42,411	0[3]	-10,055	42,411	32,356
Pasayten	Mt. Baker	Bellingham	107,039	107,039	0	0	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485	0	0	398,485	398,485
			505,524	505,524			505,524	505,524
		TOTAL	1,095,356	1,094,873	0	-10,055	1,095,356	1,084,818

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[1] Eagle Cap addition and 640 acre purchase with L&WCF monies.
[2] Recalculation of acreage
[3] Transfer of lands to Yakima Indian Tribe by EO 11670.

WYOMING

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71		CHANGE		AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	383,300	383,300 1/	+8,860	+8,860	392,160	392,160
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104	0	0	351,104	351,104
South Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	483,678	483,130 2/	-483,678	-483,130		
Teton	Teton	Jackson	563,500	563,500 1/	-6,189	-6,189	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Riverton		2/	+791,678	+691,130	+791,678	+691,130
		TOTAL	1,781,582	1,781,034	+210,671	+210,671	1,992,253	1,991,705
MINNESOTA								
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,029,690	747,840	0	0	1,029,690	747,840
GRAND TOTAL - WILDERNESS			10,234,850	9,933,942	+816,830	+806,764	11,051,680	10,740,706

1/ Change due to acreage recalculation

2/ South Absaroka and Washakie combined and renamed Washakie

APPENDIX II

National Forest Primitive Areas

Summary

State	Total Reported 12/31/71			Total Reported 12/31/72	
	Number Units	Net Acreage	Net Acreage Change	Number Units	Net Acreage
Arizona	3	239,681	2/ -65,969	2/ 1	173,712
California	4	356,602	4/ + 640	4	357,242
Colorado	6	538,831	3/ - 6,739	6	532,092
Idaho	3	1,642,545	-200,942	5/ 2	1,441,603
Montana	4	417,802	4/ + 659	4	418,461
New Mexico	3	336,571	0	3	336,571
Utah	1	237,177	0	1	237,177
Wyoming	4	587,930	3/ 6/ -203,402	6/ 3	384,528
Grand Total 1/	27	4,357,139	-475,753	1/ 23	3,881,386

1/ Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona and New Mexico
2/ Pine Mountain and Sycamore Canyon designated as Wilderness
3/ Recalculation of acreage
4/ Changes due to land exchange
5/ Sawtooth Wilderness
6/ Stratified Primitive Area reclassified as Washakie Wilderness

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

December 31, 1972

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Gross	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71 Net	CHANGE Gross	CHANGE Net	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Gross	AREA (ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72 Net
			ARIZONA					
Blue Range[2]	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,712	0	0	175,112	173,712
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,803	8,803[3]	-8,803	-8,803	0	0
	Tonto	Phoenix	7,596	7,596	-7,596	-7,596	0	0
			16,399	16,399				
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,511	21,506[3]	-21,511	-21,506	0	0
	Kaibab	Williams	7,638	7,623	-7,638	-7,623	0	0
	Prescott	Prescott	20,441	20,441	-20,441	-20,441	0	0
			49,590	49,570				
		TOTAL	241,101	239,681	-65,989	-65,969	175,112	173,712
			CALIFORNIA					
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26,760	25,995	0	0	26,760	25,995
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98,043	97,020	0	0	98,043	97,020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040	0	0	7,040	7,040
	Sierra	Fresno	3,207	3,207	0	0	3,207	3,207
			10,247	10,247			10,247	10,247
Salmon	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	28,576	0	+480	34,556	29,056
Trinity Alps	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,764	0	+160	251,200	194,924
			285,756	223,340			285,756	223,980
		TOTAL	420,806	356,602	0	+640	420,806	357,242
			COLORADO					
Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs[1]			+2,549	+2,549	2,549	2,549
	White River	Glenwood Springs	102,124	102,124	-2,549	-2,549	99,575	99,575
			102,124	102,124			102,124	102,124
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden [1]	32,400	32,379	+3,803	+3,785	36,203	36,164
	White River	Glenwood Springs	28,875	28,722	-2,953	-2,944	25,922	25,778
			61,275	61,101			62,125	61,942
San Juan	San Juan	Durango [1]	240,000	238,407	-12,601	-11,751	227,399	226,656
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252	0	0	69,253	53,252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista[1]	56,600	56,600	+1,414	+1,414	58,014	58,014
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango [1]	9,600	9,600	+80	-49	9,680	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	17,747	17,747	+3,448	+2,806	21,195	20,553
			27,347	27,347			30,875	30,104
		TOTAL	556,599	538,831	-6,809	-6,739	549,790	532,092

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[1] Changes due to recalculation of acreages
[2] Also in New Mexico
[3] Reclassified as Wilderness

Idaho

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/71		CHANGE		AREA(ACRES) REPORTED 12/31/72	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996	0	0	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,399	0	0	74,670	74,399
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,336	0	0	689,712	685,336
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	241,062	0	0	241,584	241,062
			1,232,744	1,224,793			1,232,744	1,224,793
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont.	122,500	122,500	0	0	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370	0	0	94,685	94,370
			217,185	216,870			217,185	216,870
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	144,300[1]	144,300	-144,300	-144,300	0	0
	Challis	Challis	7,900	7,900	-7,900	-7,900	0	0
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	48,742	48,742	-48,742	-48,742	0	0
			200,942	200,942				
		TOTAL	1,650,871	1,642,545	-200,942	-200,942	1,449,929	1,441,603
		MONTANA						
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000	0	0	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000	0	0	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000	0	0	55,000	55,000
			230,000	230,000			230,000	230,000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,945	73,945	0	0	73,945	73,945
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,776	49,857[2]	-80	+659	50,696	50,516
		TOTAL	418,721	417,802	-80	+659	418,641	418,461
		NEW MEXICO						
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	130,637	0	0	132,788	130,637
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,336	0	0	169,984	169,336
Blue Range[4]	Apache	Springerville, Arizona	36,598	36,598	0	0	36,598	36,598
		TOTAL	339,370	336,571			339,370	336,571
		UTAH						
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434	0	0	164,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743	0	0	72,743	72,743
		TOTAL	237,177	237,177			237,177	237,177
		WYOMING						
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	137,000	137,000[3]	-95	-95	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	177,000	177,000[3]	-697	-697	176,303	176,303
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	70,000	70,000[3]	+1,320	+1,320	71,320	71,320
Stratified	Shoshone	Cody	203,930	203,930[5]	-203,930	-203,930	0	0
		TOTAL	587,930	587,930	-203,402	-203,402	384,528	384,528
GRAND TOTAL			4,452,575	4,357,139	-477,222	-475,753	3,975,353	3881,386

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[1] Reclassified as Sawtooth Wilderness

[2] Gross and net changes are due to an acreage recalculation and a land exchange of 659 acres

[3] Changes due to recalculation of acreage

[4] Also in Arizona

[5] Reclassified as Washakie Wilderness

APPENDIX III

A summary of Wilderness Proposals to Congress resulting from review of National Forest Primitive Areas Under provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964.

	Net Acres in Primitive Areas	Net Acres Proposed For Wilderness	Net Difference
Arizona			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7,400	6,975	-425
Pine Mountain " , Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16,399	19,569	+3,170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott and Kaibab National Forests	49,570	47,762	-1,808
*Blue Range " , Apache National Forest	211,710	177,239	-34,471
California			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74,854	142,722	+67,868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34,807	36,137	+1,330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41,343	63,469	+22,126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	52,769	95,152	+42,383
Agua Tibia Wilderness, Cleveland National Forest	25,995	11,920	-14,075
Emigrant Wilderness, Stanislaus National Forest	97,020	105,876	+8,856
Colorado			
Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102,124	142,230	+40,106
Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho and White River National Forests	61,101	87,755	+26,654
Weminuche Wilderness, San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests	295,007	346,833	+51,826
Idaho			
Sawtooth Wilderness, Boise, Challis, Sawtooth National Forests	200,942	216,383	+15,441
Montana			
Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallatin National Forest	49,857	63,300	+13,443
Mission Mountains Wilderness, Flathead National Forest	73,945	73,207	-738
Oregon			
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests	85,033	99,600	+14,567

*Blue Range in Arizona and New Mexico

	Net Acres in Primitive Areas	Net Acres Proposed For Wilderness	Net Difference
Utah			
High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	237,177	322,998	+85,821
Washington			
Pasayten Wilderness, Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests	505,524	505,524	0
Wyoming			
Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203,930	208,000	+4,070
Glacier Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	176,303	182,510	+6,207
New Mexico			
Aldo Leopold Wilderness, Gila National Forest	169,336	188,095	+18,759
TOTAL	2,772,146	3,143,256	+443,530

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The responsibilities of the Department of the Interior under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1131) are:

1. To review --

   (a) every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Park System; and
   (b) every roadless island and roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System; and
   (c) report on their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and

2. To conduct mineral surveys in National Forest wilderness areas, proposed wilderness areas and primitive areas.

The following is a report on the exercise of those functions during calendar year 1972.

REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 63 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Recommendations for 56 of these are required to be submitted to the Congress by September 3, 1974. Wilderness studies of seven recently created National Park System units and restudies of two recently enlarged units are to be completed by various times after September 1974.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1972, the following thirteen units within the National Park System were favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park
  and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas)
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Sequoia National Park, California
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

Also prior to 1972, a wilderness study found the lands within Chaco Canyon National Monument nonsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

By Act of October 23, 1970, (P.L. 91-504), Congress designated 43,243 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument and 50,260 acres within Petrified Forest National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

During 1972 wilderness recommendations for areas within 16 units of the National Park System were forwarded to the Congress for enactment after study and favorable recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior:

Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky
  and Tennessee
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona (includes Grand Canyon National
  Park and Grand Canyon National Monument)

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana
Yosemite National Park, California

Also during 1972 wilderness studies found the lands within Padre Island National Seashore, White Sands National Monument and Wupatki National Monument nonsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

Bills were introduced into the 93d Congress to designate wilderness within the following units of the National Park System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Arizona
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Sequoia National Park, California

Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California

By the Acts of October 13, 1972, (P.L. 92-493), and October 19, 1972, (P.L. 91-510), Congress designated 18,460 acres within Lava Beds National Monument and 78,982 acres within Lassen Volcanic National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Departmental Action

Wilderness studies and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona

Public Hearings

Preliminary wilderness suitability study reports for eight units of the National Park System were presented at public hearings during 1972, as follows:

Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Padre Island National Seashore, Texas
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana

This brought to 43 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of master plan studies. The master plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

Ten wilderness studies were required by separate acts authorizing new or enlarged park units. Wilderness study of one of these, North Cascades National Park, was completed in 1971 and those remaining are to be completed after September, 1974; these include:

Arches National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-155)
Buffalo National River, Arkansas (P.L. 92-273)
Canyonlands National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-154)
Capitol Reef National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-207)
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia (P.L. 92-536)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona (P.L. 92-593)
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi (P.L. 91-660)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan (P.L. 91-479)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91-661)

This brings to 63 the units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

REVIEWS OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements may be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres, in the National Wildlife Refuge System, have been identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1972 wilderness recommendations within the following 39 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to the Congress:

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
Bering Sea NWR, Alaska
Bitter Lake NWR, New Mexico
Bogoslof NWR, Alaska
Breton NWR, Louisiana
Cedar Keys NWR, Florida
Chamisso NWR, Alaska

Copalis NWR, Washington
Farallon NWR, California
Flattery Rocks NWR, Washington
Florida Keys NWR, Florida
Forrester Island NWR, Alaska
Gravel Island NWR, Wisconsin
Great Swamp NWR, New Jersey
Great White Heron NWR, Florida
Green Bay NWR, Wisconsin
Hart Mountain NWR, Oregon
Hazy Islands NWR, Alaska
Huron Islands NWR, Michigan
Island Bay NWR, Florida
Izembek NWR, Alaska
Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
Malheur NWR, Oregon
Michigan Islands NWR, Michigan
Monomoy NWR, Massachusetts
Moosehorn NWR, Maine
National Key Deer, Florida
Okefenokee NWR, Georgia
Oregon Islands, Oregon
Passage Key NWR, Florida
Pelican Island NWR, Florida
Quillayute Needles NWR, Washington
Seney NWR, Michigan
Simenof NWR, Alaska
St. Lazaria NWR, Alaska
Three Arch Rocks NWR, Oregon
Tuxedni NWR, Alaska
West Sister Island NWR, Ohio
Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

Of the 39 units submitted to the Congress, 25 units totaling 103,611 acres have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970, and Public Law 92-364 of August 7, 1972. Fourteen of the 39 units submitted to the Congress are pending final action. The lands within Bear River Refuge and Laguna Atascosa NWR were found by the Secretary of the Interior to be nonsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

Wilderness recommendations concerning 15 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were forwarded to the Congress during 1972. They are:

- Blackbeard NWR, Georgia
- Bosque Del Apache, New Mexico
- Brigantine NWR, New Jersey
- Cape Romain, South Carolina
- Chase Lake NWR, North Dakota
- Chassahowitzka NWR, Florida
- Jones Island NWR, Washington
- Lostwood NWR, North Dakota
- Martin NWR, Maryland
- Matia Island NWR, Washington
- Moosehorn NWR, Maine
- San Juan NWR, Washington
- Smith Island NWR, Washington
- St. Marks NWR, Florida
- Wolf Island NWR, Georgia

Of these units, Jones Island, Martin, and Smith Island were recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

Departmental Action

Wilderness reviews and public hearings were completed for the following units during 1972:

- Cabeza Prieta Game Range, Arizona
- Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska
- Deer Flat NWR, Oregon-Idaho
- Desert NWR, Nevada
- Havasu NWR, Arizona-California
- Imperial NWR, Arizona-California
- Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska
- Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
- Mingo NWR, Missouri
- Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon
- Unimak Island, Alaska
- Valentine NWR, Nebraska
- White River NWR, Arkansas

This brought to 67 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

MINERAL SURVEYS

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines during calendar year 1972 covered (a) primitive areas, (b) other areas of the National Forest System that are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and (c) National Forest areas already in the Wilderness System. The investigations consist of geologic, geochemical, and geophysical studies of the area, examination, sampling and analysis of known mineralized localities and of zones favorable for mineralization, a search for recorded mining claims, and appraisal of the minability of known and of potentially favorable deposits. A report of findings is prepared and published for each area.

PRIMITIVE AREAS

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderenss Act was enacted, 30 had been studied, and a report on each of them had been published, by the end of 1972:

Area	State	Acres studied (thousands)
Mount Baldy	Arizona	7
Pine Mountain	"	20
Sycamore Canyon	"	47
Blue Range	Arizona & New Mexico	243
San Rafael	California	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	"	36
Desolation Valley	"	64
Ventana	"	118
Agua Tibia	"	28
Emigrant Basin	"	115
Salmon-Trinity Alps	"	361
High Sierra	"	26
Flat Tops	Colorado	147
Uncompahgre	"	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande	"	320
Gore Range-Eagles Nest	"	138
Wilson Mountains	"	42
Sawtooth	Idaho	278
Salmon River Breaks	"	269
Spanish Peaks	Montana	55
Jack Creek Basin	"	36
Mission Mountains	"	76
Gila	New Mexico	133
Black Range	"	362
Mount Jefferson	Oregon	87
High Uintas	Utah	323
North Cascades (Pasayten)	Washington	834
Popo Agie	Wyoming	104
Stratified	"	202
Glacier	"	219

Proposed Wilderness Areas of the National Forests for which studies were underway in 1972

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Granite Fiords	Alaska	600
Indian Peaks	Colorado	85
West Elk Contiguous	"	223
Enchantment-Alpine	Washington	245
Alpine Enchantment Contiguous	"	102

Wilderness Areas
Mineral Surveys Completed in 1972

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Chiricahua	Arizona	18
La Garita	Colorado	48
Mt. Zirkel	"	72
West Elk	"	61
Cabinet Mountains	Montana	94
Jarbidge	Nevada	65
Gila	New Mexico	434
San Pedro Peaks	"	41
Eagle Cap	Oregon	221
North Absaroka	Wyoming	351

Mineral Surveys Underway in 1972

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Bob Marshall	Montana	950
Galiuro	Arizona	53
South Warner	California	69
Teton	Wyoming	563
White Mountain	New Mexico	31

As to four areas, studies had been completed, but reports not yet published, in 1972:

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Idaho	Idaho	1,398
Absaroka	Montana	207
Beartooth	"	405
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	432

Proposed Wilderness Areas

During 1972 studies of several areas in National Forests which are proposed to be designated as wilderness were completed, and reports for some of these areas were filed.

Proposed Wilderness Areas of the National Forests for which studies were completed and reports filed in 1972

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Lincoln Back Country	Montana	240
Minam River	Oregon	80

Proposed Wilderness Areas of the National Forests for which studies were completed in 1972 and whose reports were in progress at the end of the year

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Uncompahgre Contiguous	Colorado	110
Mt. Zirkel Contiguous	"	175
Whiteclouds-Boulder	Idaho	510
Clear Creek-Garden Creek	"	43
Jarbidge Contiguous	Nevada	5
Cloud Peak Contiguous	Wyoming	120
Popo Agie Contiguous	"	30
Teton Contiguous	"	29

93 Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - House Document No. 93—[illegible]

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, PURSUANT TO SECTION 7 OF PUBLIC LAW 88-577 [16 USC 1136]

December 4, 1974.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
38-011 WASHINGTON : 1974

To the Congress of the United States:

Ten years ago, acting with great wisdom, the Congress enacted and President Johnson signed into law the historic Wilderness Act of 1964.

That act declared it to be the policy of this Nation to secure for all Americans the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. Some 9.1 million acres were officially designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the Executive Branch was charged with the responsibility of surveying the rest of the country and proposing additions to that system which seemed appropriate.

In the intervening years, there have been some 40 additions, so that the Wilderness System now covers 12.9 million acres and extends into many different States.

Today we reach another milestone in this unfolding story. The Executive Branch has now completed the initial, decade-long review prescribed by law in 1964, and as a result of this survey, I am hereby proposing 37 new additions to the Wilderness System. If accepted by the Congress, these recommendations would add an additional nine million primeval acres to the system.

Wilderness areas are, of course, well suited for low density recreation use that does not involve motorized vehicles or equipment, such as hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, and canoeing. They also lend themselves to scientific and educational uses which do not alter their pristine character. But beyond these uses, I believe that the Wilderness System serves a basic need of all Americans, even those who may never visit a wilderness area—the preservation of a vital element in our heritage.

As we approach the Nation's two hundredth birthday, it is well to remember that we are a pioneering people. For our ancestors, the ability to live in rugged, undeveloped countryside was often a matter of survival. The influential American historian Frederick Jackson Turner considered the frontier—the invisible but very real barrier between civilization and wilderness—to be the dominant force in shaping the American character. American writers from James Fenimore Cooper to Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner have recognized and depicted the almost religious regard which Americans have for their wild places and creatures. Throughout our history, we have felt a need for rugged interaction with nature, for the solitude and the self-reliance that a wilderness experience can foster.

We have tamed and developed much of our original wilderness endowment, but a surprisingly large amount of it is left. The preservation of wilderness areas across the country today enables us to recapture a vital part of the national experience: like our forebears, we can journey into primeval, unspoiled land. The Nation as a whole is enriched by the availability of the wilderness experience to those who are able and willing to seek it. Wilderness preservation insures that a central facet of our Nation can still be realized, not just remembered.

Br [illegible] Wilderness Preservation System which I am proposing today are:

(1) Mount Rainier Wilderness, Mount Rainier National Park, Washington—210,700 acres. The ice-clad, dormant volcano after which this park is named towers above the landscape. The park serves as a habitat for deer, bear, elk, and mountain goats.

(2) Kenai Wilderness, Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska—829,000 acres. This is a diverse area near Anchorage which contains scenic mountains, glaciers, lowland lakes, forests, muskegs, and rivers. The range's wide variety of wildlife includes black and brown bear and the Kenai moose.

(3) Cloud Peak Wilderness, Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming—150,490 acres. This proposed wilderness stretches some 27 miles along the backbone of the Bighorn Mountain Range and includes the rugged, Cloud Peak and Black Tooth Mountain.

(4) Agassiz Wilderness, Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Minnesota—4,000 acres. Located on prehistoric Lake Agassiz, this area provides nesting grounds for the Canada goose and several species of ducks, as well as a habitat for moose, white-tailed deer, and elk.

(5) Sheldon Wilderness, Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, Nevada—20,100 acres. This refuge in the high sagebrush desert of the northern Great Basin is devoted primarily to the preservation of antelope but also supports deer, bighorn sheep, coyotes, bobcats, mountain lions and burros.

(6) Monarch Wilderness, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests, California—30,689 acres. This proposed area is located on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, contiguous to Kings Canyon National Park. The landscape is characterized by steep ridges, deep canyons, and multicolored geological formations.

(7) Santee Wilderness, Santee National Wildlife Refuge, South Carolina—163 acres. This area is composed of coastal plains which protect such threatened species as the wood ibis, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, red-cockaded woodpecker, osprey, and American alligator.

(8) Everglades Wilderness, Everglades National Park, Florida—1,296,500 acres. A remarkable blending of climates makes this proposed area at the southernmost tip of the Florida mainland hospitable to pine trees as well as mangroves, panthers, and alligators.

(9) Salmon River and Idaho Wildernesses, Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho—1,143,487 acres. Bighorn sheep, deer, and elk abound in this region of deep gorges and lofty peaks.

(10) Parker River Wilderness, Parker River National Wildlife Refuge, Massachusetts—3,110 acres. This recommended area on the north shore of the State, about 35 miles from Boston, is one of the few natural barrier beach-dune areas remaining in the northeastern United States.

(11) Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii—123,100 acres. Two major active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa, are the focal points of this park. Kilauea erupts frequently and is readily accessible at protected vantage points. Thus, this area is particularly rich in the scientific and educational opportunities envisaged by the Wilderness Act.

(12) Big Lake Wilderness, Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Arkansas—1,818 acres. Believed to be the product of an earthquake

in the 1800's, the lake supports a peak population of 30,000 waterfowl during the winter. The proposed wilderness is a cypress-timbered area that has remained in its natural state.

(13) Aleutian Islands Wilderness, Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska—1,395,357 acres. Located among the islands that stretch from the Alaska mainland along a thousand-mile chain toward the Soviet Union, this area is the principal home of the sea otter and a habitat for large numbers of pelagic birds (those which have the furlike outer coat of a mammal).

(14) Beartooth Wilderness, Custer, and Gallatin National Forests, Montana—542,437 acres. This area is characterized by spectacular river canyons and treeless tundras at elevations of about 10,000 feet. Moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and black and grizzly bears are among the area's wildlife.

(15) Swanquarter Wilderness, Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina—9,000 acres. In addition to accommodating more than 200 species of birds, this island refuge serves as the northernmost range of the endangered American alligators.

(16) Dinosaur Wilderness, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah and Colorado—165,341 acres. This national monument is the site of the most extensive concentration of dinosaur fossils found anywhere in the world and serves as a habitat for mountain lions and bighorn sheep.

(17) Lacassine Wilderness, Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana—2,854 acres. Among the striking birds and animals which use this refuge, located some 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, are ibises, roseate spoonbills, armadillo, otter, white-tailed deer, and alligators.

(18) Popo Agie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming—81,820 acres. This area consists of deep, narrow valleys and canyons set along a 25-mile stretch of the lofty Southern Wind River Range. Elk, moose, mule deer, bighorn sheep, black bear, and a variety of smaller mammals and birds inhabit the area.

(19) Mattamuskeet Wilderness, Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina—590 acres. Consisting of a lake, islands, and marshy shoreline about 50 miles northwest of Cape Hatteras, this refuge is operated for such birds as the bald eagle, red-cockaded woodpecker, and osprey.

(20) Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona—299,600 acres. The cactus forests and creosotebush flats of this rugged, Sonoran desert area support 43 species of mammals, 39 species of birds, and nearly 50 species of reptiles.

(21) J. N. "Ding" Darling Wilderness, J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, Florida—2,735 acres. Sanibel, a tropical island in the Gulf of Mexico, is the site of this refuge, which provides habitats for several endangered birds, mammals and reptiles.

(22) Trinity Alps Wilderness, Klamath, Shasta-Trinity, and Six Rivers National Forests, California—267,561 acres. At the highest reaches, permanent snowfields and small glaciers dominate the landscape; at lower elevations dense stands of trees and patches of wild flowers clothe the mountain ridges. Black bear, mountain lions, and black-tail deer are the area's major animals.

(23) Assateague Island Wilderness, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge and Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland and Virginia—1,740 acres. The dunes and marsh lands of this area serve a variety of wildlife, including the endangered Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel, the white-tail deer, red fox, raccoon, sika deer, and the Chincoteague pony.

(24) Death Valley Wilderness, Death Valley National Monument, California and Nevada—1,908,000 acres. Despite the seeming barrenness of this area, where rainfall averages less than 2 inches a year, life flourishes here in a tribute to nature's adaptability. Even fish have managed to cling to life in the parched valley: two species of pupfish inhabit desert springs.

(25) Cedar Island Wilderness, Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina—180 acres. The salt marsh and islands here constitute a developing habitat for waterfowl.

(26) Fort Niobrara Wilderness, Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge, Nebraska—4,635 acres. The high grazing lands and rolling plains of this refuge are managed primarily to support herds of American bison, elk and Texas longhorns.

(27) Medicine Lake Wilderness, Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Montana—11,366 acres. A large portion of this refuge consists of lakes and ponds; the peak fall population of waterfowl using the area frequently exceeds a quarter of a million birds.

(28) Great Smoky Mountains Wilderness, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee—390,500 acres. Beneath the smokelike haze that envelops these mountains and gives them their name lies an impressive array of unspoiled forests. Among the animals found in the park are black bear, white-tailed deer, wild hogs, and 27 different kinds of salamanders.

(29) Big Blue, Courthouse Mountain, Dolores Peak, Mount Sneffels and Mount Wilson Wildernesses, San Juan and Uncompaghre National Forests, Colorado—80,130 acres. This area is characterized by high, jagged peaks and deep, narrow canyons interspersed with forested and alpine grassland ridges. The largest wildlife species indigenous to it include elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, bear and mountain lion.

(30) Lake Woodruff Wilderness, Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge, Florida—1,106 acres. This proposed area is located along the flood plain of the St. Johns River, one of the few large northerly-flowing rivers in the United States. Among the remarkable variety of wildlife found here are threatened species such as the Everglades kite, Southern bald eagle, Florida sandhill crane, manatee, Florida panther, and American alligator.

(31) Anaho Island Wilderness, Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, Nevada—747.73 acres. The island is a sanctuary for a multitude of birds, including the largest nesting colony of white pelicans on the continent.

(32) Noxubee Wilderness, Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge, Mississippi—1,200 acres. Consisting of flat and slightly rolling hardwood and pine lands, the refuge provides habitats for the Canada goose, such rare birds as the endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and southern bald eagle, and a good-sized herd of white-tailed deer.

(33) UL Bend Wilderness, UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge, Montana—19,693 acres. Located along the Missouri River's Fort Peck Reservoir, this refuge is primarily a habitat for migratory waterfowl.

Among the land birds found here is the unique burrowing owl, which nests in abandoned "dwellings" in prairie dog towns.

(34) Pea Island Wilderness, Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina—180 acres. A part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, this refuge is a winter spot for greater snow geese, Canada geese, brant, and many species of duck.

(35) Bombay Hook Wilderness, Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge, Delaware—2,000 acres. This salt marsh estuary serves as a habitat for migratory waterfowl and such other birds as the endangered southern bald eagle and peregrine falcon.

(36) Back Bay Wilderness, Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia—2,165 acres. A focal point along the Atlantic Flyway, the refuge is the winter home of up to 40,000 Canada geese per year and the rare Ipswich Savannah sparrow.

(37) In addition, the first wilderness area—the Gila Wilderness—in New Mexico, would be enlarged by the addition of 115,648 acres.

Three other areas—Kofa Game Range, Arizona; Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada and Oregon; and Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range, Montana—contain surface lands suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the areas are open to mining and may contain minerals vital to the national interest and because they have not been subjected to thorough mineral surveys, I am recommending that action on these proposals be deferred pending the completion of such surveys.

In addition, Lake Mead National Recreation area contains surface lands suitable for wilderness designation. However, virtually the entire area is subject to withdrawals for power purposes. In view of the potential energy needs of the West, I cannot recommend that any part of the area be designated wilderness at this time. I have directed that the area be given additional study and that a further recommendation be submitted within three years.

Finally, Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge also contains surface lands suitable for wilderness designation. Because of the uncertainties of land ownership and their future management which is peculiar to Nunivak, I cannot recommend that any part be designated wilderness at this time. I have directed that future recommendations be guided by native land uses and native land selections pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

After a review of roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands, the Secretary of the Interior has concluded that four areas are not suitable for preservation as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. These are: Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge, Oregon and Idaho; Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Maryland; Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky; and Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. As to the latter two areas, however, I am directing that a wilderness reevaluation be conducted at such time as management prerogatives and other prospective uses of the areas are better defined.

In addition to this message, I am transmitting herewith to the Congress letters and reports from the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture regarding these proposals. I concur with the recommendation of the respective Secretary in each case._

As noted above, the Executive Branch has now carried out the original provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Additional surveys will be undertaken on a case-by-case basis, but the Congress now has before it the major recommendations of the Executive Branch, as compiled over a 10-year period. I urge the Congress to give early and favorable consideration to all of these proposals.

Concurrent with the wilderness proposals, I am also transmitting the Tenth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System which covers calendar year 1973.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 4, 1974.*

SEPTEMBER 27, 1974.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 891), we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Tenth Annual Joint Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1973.

Respectfully,

EARL L. BUTZ,
Secretary of Agriculture.
ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Program in Primitive Area Review

Departmental review in accordance with provisions of Section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act has been completed on 23 National Forest Primitive Areas. The Department also reviewed and recommended one area outside the Primitive Area System which was enacted as the Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana. Total net acreage of new National Forest Wilderness that has been added by Congressional action is 1,753,495 acres. In addition, 11 Wilderness Proposals have been submitted to the Congress on which action has not been completed. These proposals involve approximately 1.7 million acres. The remaining 11 Primitive Area studies will be completed in 1974.

Roadless and Undeveloped Area Review

While the Wilderness Act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture review the "Primitive Areas" for their suitability as Wilderness, there has long been recognition that a number of other roadless areas within the National Forest System might well qualify and should become units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. With this in mind, the Forest Service inventoried roadless and undeveloped areas 5,000 acres or larger in the National Forest System as well as smaller roadless areas which are contiguous to existing Primitive Areas or Wildernesses. The inventory identified a total of 1,449 such areas encompassing 56 million acres. The Forest Service then reviewed and evaluated the roadless and undeveloped areas for the purpose of selecting those areas having the most merit for study as possible additions to the Wilderness System.

As a result of this review, 235 areas with a total of 11 million acres were initially identified as potential New Wilderness Study Areas.

The tentative selection and a description of the inventory and analysis procedure was offered for public review through a Draft Environmental Statement. Over 8,000 responses were received as a result of public review of the proposal. After evaluation of the response, the Chief of the Forest Service announced the selection of 274 New Study Areas in October of 1973. The 274 areas cover 12.3 million acres in 15 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The details of the analysis, public response, and selection process were outlined in a Final Environmental Statement. Each of the 274 areas will be given intensive study to determine if it should be recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Because of the clear need for primitive recreation opportunities near eastern population centers, the Department of Agriculture has proposed that certain generally restored National Forest System lands in near natural condition in the East be considered for inclusion in the Wilderness System. The proposal entitled, "The Eastern

Wilderness Amendments of 1973," would amend the Wilderness Act by broadening the admission criteria for eastern areas only. It would provide immediate designation as Wilderness for 16 areas containing 184,400 acres and would provide study status for 37 areas containing 336,000 acres.

Land Acquisition

During 1973, 640 acres of surrounded non-National Forest lands were acquired within National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas. The acquired lands were in the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness in Montana.

Administrative Use of Motorized Equipment or Aircraft

The Wilderness Act and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture permit the use of motorized equipment, motor vehicles, motorboats, structures or installations, and the landing of aircraft within National Forest Wilderness in emergencies and when such uses are ". . . necessary to meet minimum requirements . . ." for administering the areas for Wilderness purposes. The Forest Service has made the most sparing use of this exception and then mostly in search and rescue operations where human life is involved.

A number of other Federal, State, and local agencies also have legitimate reasons for carrying on activities inside National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas. Some of these activities could sometimes be accomplished more easily, more conveniently, or perhaps at less cost through use of motorized equipment or aircraft. A number of agencies including the Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Soil Conservation Service, Army, Air Force, and State Game and Fish Departments, Public Utility Districts, and others have formally requested such use. Each request has been considered on its individual merits and on its possible precedent-setting effect. Consideration has been given in light of the intent of Congress to secure for the American people an enduring resource of Wilderness for use by future generations as Wilderness. In reaching decisions, the same criteria have been used as those applied for determining similar activities by the Forest Service. A few requests supported by extenuating circumstances have been approved; many have been denied. In 1973, the USGS and Bureau of Mines as well as several State Game and Fish Departments were authorized use of aircraft for official functions.

Use of Aircraft, Motorboats, or Motorized Equipment by Nongovernmental Interests Under Special Provision of the Wilderness Act

Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act makes certain special provisions under which the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the use of equipment or facilities generally prohibited under the terms of the Wilderness Act. These include such activities as access for mining or prospecting and the continued use of aircraft or motorboats where such use has become established.

A number of such requests were received in 1973. Several of these were informal applications for the use of such equipment; most of the applicants chose not to pursue the request upon learning of the limitations in the Wilderness Act. However, seven permits were given authorizing the use of motorized equipment in connection with mining activities within Wilderness and Primitive Areas in 1973.

Search and Rescue

One hundred and eighty search and rescue operations took place in National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1973. Aircraft and motorized equipment were used whenever they would assist in meeting these emergencies. At least 26 fatalities and numerous serious injuries occurred as people tested their skills against the Wilderness. Seven were the result of airplane crashes. The Department of Agriculture takes positive action to assist in such search and rescue operations, using whatever equipment is necessary to meet the urgency of the situation.

Violations

Four hundred and three violations of the Wilderness Act and Federal Regulations were detected in 1973. Many of these were for violations of permit systems in various Wildernesses.

Because of the rough, inaccessible nature of the terrain and the many hundreds of miles of boundary involved, there were undoubtedly many violations which went undetected; however, the Forest Service is making, and will continue to make, every effort to enforce the provisions of the Wilderness Act. The Forest Service is moving as rapidly as possible to adequately mark Wilderness boundaries and to inform people concerning objectives and provisions of the Wilderness Act. Nearly 6.7 million visitor-days use occurred in Wilderness and Primitive Areas during 1973.

Wilderness Management

Wilderness management becomes more complex with each passing season. As more and more users turn to Wilderness and Primitive Areas for some of their recreation endeavors, management to maintain an enduring resource of Wilderness becomes more acute. Backpacking, hiking, and horseback use of most areas has increased substantially over the past few years; with increased use comes increased wear and tear on the resource and, in some cases, fewer opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined recreation experience. Particularly popular areas such as around lakes or streams and some Wildernesses near large population centers are beginning to show the results of overuse and sometimes abuse. However, the picture is far from bleak. Wilderness permit information on levels and types of use, research results in user preferences and behavior patterns, as well as research in the ecological forces at work in Wilderness and their reaction to various degrees of use, are beginning to bear fruit. Managers are increasingly aware of problem areas and have developed many and varied techniques for management to maintain the resource while still allowing the visitor the experience inherent to Wilderness. Nearly every Wilderness in the National Forest System either has a management plan currently developed for it or one is in progress. These plans analyze the entire Wilderness resource for an area, identify present and potential problem areas and, in conjunction with the requirements of the Wilderness Act, management decisions and direction are developed. In some areas user dispersal and overuse of certain areas are particular problems. In these areas certain rules and regulations of use are inevitable if the Wilderness resource is to be maintained. Many such rules have been developed and are in force.

Some examples include limiting length of stay at certain areas, requirements to remove all trash, camping only within specified distances of lakes and streams, horse use and handling regulations, requirement of use permits, and other. In all instances, Wilderness managers will employ indirect methods of control wherever possible to avoid actual limitations of numbers; however, when there are no acceptable alternatives, controls of numbers will be employed.

Land-use planning efforts throughout the National Forest System are also identifying areas where dispersed activities in generally unroaded areas should be emphasized in the mix of uses. These will be used for backcountry hiking, riding, hunting, fishing, and other roadless recreation activities. These areas will help meet the need of those people who want to engage in primitive-type, off-road activities, but who do not necessarily need a classified area to fulfill a rewarding experience. This type management will help round out the wide spectrum of recreation experiences available in the National Forest System.

The recently completed roadless and undeveloped area inventory and final selection of New Study Areas, as well as proposals for Wilderness in the East, will help meet the future needs for Wilderness in balance with other values on the National Forests.

Forest Service Research

Wilderness research is conducted out of Missoula, Montana. Wilderness-related research is carried on by research scientists at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Durham, New Hampshire. Their investigations emphasize the necessity to learn more about interests, attitudes, and behavior of Wilderness visitors and the ecological aspects of Wilderness use and management. Increased research in the ecological aspects of the Wilderness resource is expected in the future.

Other research efforts are underway in several States to study the habits and habitat of the Grizzly Bear, as well as the rare and endangered Gila Trout.

Gifts and Contributions

No private contributions or gifts to further the purpose of the Wilderness Act were received in 1973 by the Department of Agriculture.

ELEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST PORTION OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM ADDED BY CONGRESS SINCE 1964

Name and State	Act	National Forest(s)	Acres (net)
Mt. Baldy, Ariz	Public Law 91–504	Apache	6,975
Pine Mountain, Ariz	Public Law 92–230	Prescott-Tonto	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, Ariz	Public Law 92–241	Coconino-Prescott-Kaibab	47,757
Desolation, Calif	Public Law 91–82	Eldorado	63,469
San Gabriel, Calif	Public Law 90–318	Angeles	36,137
San Rafael, Calif	Public Law 90–271	Los Padres	142,722
Ventana, Calif	Public Law 91–58	do	95,152
Sawtooth, Idaho	Public Law 92–400	Sawtooth	216,383
Scapegoat, Mont	Public Law 92–395	Helena, Lewis and Clark and Lolo	239,295
Eagle Cap Addition, Oreg	Public Law 92–521	Wallowa and Whitman	72,420
Mt. Jefferson, Oreg	Public Law 90–548	Willamette, Deschutes, Mt. Hood	99,600
Pasayten, Wash	Public Law 90–544	Mt. Baker, Okanogan	505,524
Washakie, Wyo	Public Law 92–476	Shoshone	208,000

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS PRIOR TO 1974 AND AWAITING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Name and State	National forest(s)	Approximate size in acres (thousands)
Aldo Leopold,[1] N. Mex	Gila	188
Spanish Peaks, Mont	Gallatin	63
Mission Mountains, Mont	Flathead	73
High Uintas, Utah	Ashley and Wasatch	323
Blue Range, N. Mex. and Ariz	Apache	177
Agua Tibia, Calif	Cleveland	12
Emigrant,[2] Calif	Stanislaus	106
Eagles Nest,[3] Colo	Arapaho and White River	88
Flat Tops, Colo	White River and Routt	142
Weminuche,[4] Colo	San Juan and Rio Grande	347
Glacier, Wyo	Shoshone	183

[1] Black Range Primitive Area.
[2] Emigrant Basin Primitive Area.
[3] Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area.
[4] Upper Rio Grande and San Juan Primitive Area.

REVIEWS TO BE COMPLETED BY 1974 TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR MINERAL REPORTS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

Name	State	Forest(s)	Approximate acres	Published minerals reports	Hearing target date
Uncompahgre	Colorado	Uncompahgre	53	Done [1]	Jan. 1974.[2]
Popo Agie	Wyoming	Shoshone	71	do	Done.
Wilson Mountain	Colorado	San Juan, Uncompahgre	30	do	January 1974.
High Sierra	California	Sequoia, Sierra	10	do	Done.
Salmon-Trinity Alps	do	Klamath, Shasta-Trinity	223	do	Do.
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	Big Horn	137	do	Do.
Absaroka	Montana	Gallatin	64	do [1]	Early 1974.
Beartooth	do	Custer, Gal,atin	230	do [1]	Do.
Gila	New Mexico	Gila	130	do [1]	Done.
Idaho	Idaho	Boise, Challis Payette, Salmon.	1, 225	do	Do.
Salmon River Breaks	Idaho	Bitterroot, Nezperce	217	do	Do.

[1] Open file mineral report.
[2] Hearing on primitive area held November 1971. 2d hearing scheduled on areas contiguous, with single report to be submitted.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL AREAS HAVE BEEN, DESIGNATED FOR STUDY BY CONGRESS

Name and State	Bill	National forest(s)
Indian Peaks, Colo	Public Law 92-528	Arapaho and Roosevelt
Du Noir, Wyo	Public Law 92-476	Shoshone
Sawtooth, Idaho	Public Law 92-400	Sawtooth
Lower Minam, Oreg	Public Law 92-521	Wallowa and Whitman
Oregon Dunes, Oreg	Public Law 92-260	Siuslaw

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

State	Total reported Dec. 31, 1973	
	Number units	Net acreage
Arizona	8	495, 614
California	17	1, 600, 930
Colorado	5	280, 104
Idaho	[1] 2	1, 205, 071
Minnesota	1	747, 840
Montana	[1] 6	1, 721, 862
Nevada	1	64, 667
New Hampshire	1	5, 552
New Mexico	5	679, 436
North Carolina	2	20, 925
Oregon	10	842, 182
Washington	4	1, 084, 818
Wyoming	4	1, 991, 705
Grand total	65	10, 740, 706

[1] Selway Bitterroot Wilderness in both Idaho and Montana.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1973

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1973	
			Gross	Net
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18, 000	18, 000
Galiuro	do	do	52, 717	52, 717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205, 346	205, 137
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8, 611	8, 611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11, 450	11, 450
Total			20, 061	20, 061
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20, 850	20, 850
Superstition	do	do	124, 140	124, 117
Sycamore	Coconino	Flagstaff	21, 000	20, 995
Canyon	Prescott	Prescott	19, 637	19, 637
	Kaibab	Williams	7, 125	7, 125
Total			47, 762	47, 757
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	7, 106	6, 975
Grand total			495, 982	495, 614
CALIFORNIA				
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19, 080	19, 080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9, 022	9, 022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63, 469	63, 469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62, 561	62, 206
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9, 000	8, 979
	Toiyabe	Reno, Nev	38, 937	38, 937
Total			47, 937	47, 916
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	230, 217	228, 932
	Sierra	Fresno	274, 046	274, 546
Total			504, 263	503, 478
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214, 543	213, 363
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61, 508	61, 433
	Sierra	Fresno	48, 051	48, 051
Total			109, 559	109, 484
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41, 560	41, 560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8, 840	8, 840
Total			50, 400	50, 400
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36, 137	36, 137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34, 718	34, 644
San Jacinto	do	do	21, 955	20, 564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142, 918	142, 722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69, 547	68, 507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16, 335	15, 895
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	97, 602	95, 152
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	73, 876	72, 956
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37, 215	36, 135
Total			111, 091	109, 091
Grand total			1, 611, 137	1, 606, 980
COLORADO				
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24, 322	24, 322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24, 164	24, 164
Total			48, 486	48, 486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71, 329	71, 060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72, 472	72, 472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27, 464	26, 674
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	, 61, 412	61, 412
Grand total			281, 163	280, 104

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1973—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1973	
			Gross	Net
IDAHO				
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	216, 383	216, 383
Selway-Bitterroot [1]	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	165, 168	164, 946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265, 580	265, 580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558, 431	558, 162
Grand total			1, 205, 562	1, 205, 071
MONTANA				
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72, 526	72, 526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45, 398	44, 115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41, 162	41, 162
Total			159, 086	157, 803
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710, 000	710, 000
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240, 000	240, 000
Total			950, 000	950, 000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, Idaho	39, 663	39, 663
	Kootenai	Libby	54, 609	54, 609
Total			94, 272	94, 272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28, 562	28, 562
Scapegoat	do	do	80, 697	80, 697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84, 407	84, 407
	Lolo	Missoula	74, 832	74, 191
Total			239, 936	239, 295
Selway-Bitterroot [2]	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244, 470	244, 150
	Lolo	Missoula	10, 010	7, 780
Total			254, 480	251, 930
Grand total			1, 726, 336	1, 721, 862
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64, 827	64, 667
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5, 552	5. 552
Strawberry Mountain	Malheur	John Day	33, 653	33, 003
Three Sisters *	Deschutes	Bend	63, 069	63, 069
	Willamette	Eugene	136, 833	136, 833
Total			199, 902	199, 902
Grand total			843, 131	842, 182
WASHINGTON				
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	227, 831	227, 480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236, 910	236, 778
Total			464, 741	464, 258
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59, 740	59, 740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22, 940	22, 940
Total			82, 680	82, 680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42, 411	32, 356
Pasayten	Mount Baker	Bellingham	107, 039	107, 039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398, 485	398, 485
Total			505, 524	505, 524
Grand total			1, 095, 356	1, 084, 818

See footnote at end of table.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DEC. 31, 1973—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31 1973	
			Gross	Net
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger	Kemmerer	392,160	392,160
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104
Teton	Teton	Jackson	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Riverton	791,678	691,130
Grand total			1,992,253	1,991,705
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,029,690	747,840
Grand total wilderness			11,051,680	10,740,706

[1] Also in Montana.
[2] Also in Idaho.

APPENDIX II, NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS—SUMMARY

State	Total as of Dec. 31, 1973	
	Number units	Net acreage
Arizona	[1] 1	173,712
California	4	357,242
Colorado	6	532,092
Idaho	2	1,441,603
Montana	4	418,461
New Mexico	[1] 3	336,571
Utah	1	237,177
Wyoming	3	384,528
Grand total [1]	[1] 23	3,881,386

[1] Blue Range primitive area in Arizona and New Mexico.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS—DEC. 31, 1973

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1973	
			Gross	Net
ARIZONA				
Blue Range [1]	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,712
CALIFORNIA				
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	26,760	25,995
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Stanislaus	98,043	97,020
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040
	Sierra	Fresno	3,207	3,207
Total			10,247	10,247
Salmon	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	29,056
Trinity Alps	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,924
Total			285,756	223,980
Grand total			420,806	357,242

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS—DEC. 31, 1973—Continued

Name	National forest	Forest headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1973	
			Gross	Net
COLORADO				
Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	2, 549	2, 549
	White River	Glenwood Springs	99, 575	99, 575
			102, 124	102, 124
Gore Range	Arapaho	Golden	36, 203	36, 164
Eagle Nest	White River	Glenwood Springs	25, 922	25, 778
			62, 125	61, 942
San Juan	San Juan	Durango	227, 399	226, 656
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69, 253	53, 252
Upper Rio Grande	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	58, 014	58, 014
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9, 680	9, 551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21, 195	20, 553
Total			30, 875	30, 104
Grand total			549, 790	532, 092
IDAHO				
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226, 778	223, 996
	Challis	Challis	74, 670	74, 399
	Fayette	McCall	689, 712	685, 336
	Salmon	Salmon	241, 584	241, 062
Total			1, 232, 744	1, 224, 793
Salmon River	Bitterroot	Hamilton, Mont	122, 500	122, 500
Breaks	Nezperce	Grangeville	94, 685	94, 370
Total			217, 185	216, 870
Grand total			1, 449, 929	1, 441, 603
MONTANA				
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64, 000	64, 000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175, 000	175, 000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55, 000	55, 000
Total			230, 000	230, 000
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73, 945	73, 945
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50, 696	50, 516
State total			418, 641	418, 461
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132, 788	130, 637
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169, 984	169, 336
Blue Range [2]	Apache	Springerville, Ariz	36, 598	36, 598
Total			339, 370	336, 571
UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164, 434	164, 434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72, 743	72, 743
Total			237, 177	237. 177
WYOMING				
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136, 905	136, 905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	176, 303	176, 303
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71, 320	71, 320
Total			384, 528	384, 528
Grand total			3, 975, 353	3, 881, 386

[1] Also in New Mexico.
[2] Also in Arizona.

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF WILDERNESS PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS RESULTING FROM REVIEW OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPT. 3, 1964

	Net acres in primitive areas	Net acres proposed for wilderness	Net difference
ARIZONA			
Mount Baldy Wilderness, Apache National Forest	7, 400	6, 975	−425
Pine Mountain Wilderness, Prescott and Tonto National Forests	16, 399	19, 569	+3, 170
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness, Coconino, Prescott and Kaibab National Forests	49, 570	47, 762	+1, 808
Blue Range Wilderness, Apache National Forest[1]	211, 710	177, 239	−34, 471
CALIFORNIA			
San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest	74, 854	142, 722	+67, 868
San Gabriel Wilderness, Angeles National Forest	34, 807	36, 137	+1, 330
Desolation Wilderness, Eldorado National Forest	41, 343	63, 469	+22, 126
Ventana Wilderness, Los Padres National Forset	52, 769	95, 152	+42, 383
Agua Tibia Wilderness, Cleveland National Forest	25, 995	11, 920	−14, 075
Emigrant Wilderness, Stanislaus National Forest	97, 020	105, 876	+8, 856
COLORADO			
Flat Tops Wilderness, White River and Routt National Forests	102, 124	142, 230	+40, 106
Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho and White River National Forests	61, 101	87, 755	+26, 654
Weminuche Wilderness, San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests	295, 007	346, 833	+51, 826
IDAHO			
Sawtooth Wilderness. Boise. Challis Sawtooth National Forests	200, 942	216, 383	+15, 441
MONTANA			
Spanish Peaks Wilderness, Gallation National Forest	49, 857	63, 300	+13, 443
Mission Mountains Wilderness, Flathead National Forest	73, 945	73, 207	−738
OREGON			
Mt. Jefferson Wilderness, Deschutes, Mt. Hood, and Willamette National Forests	85, 033	99, 600	+14, 567
UTAH			
High Uintas Wilderness, Ashley and Wasatch National Forests	237, 177	322, 998	+85, 821
WASHINGTON			
Pasayten Wilderness, Mt. Baker and Okanogan National Forests	505, 524	505, 524	0
WYOMING			
Washakie Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest	203, 930	208, 000	+4, 070
Glacier Wilderness Shoshone National Forest	176, 303	182, 510	+6, 207
NEW MEXICO			
Aldo Leopold Wilderness, Gila National Forest	169, 336	188, 095	+18, 759
Total	2, 772, 146	3, 143, 256	+443, 530

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[1] Blue Range in Arizona and New Mexico.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

The responsibilities of the Department of the Interior under the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1131) are:

1. To review—

   (*a*) every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Park System; and

   (*b*) every roadless island and roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System; and

   (*c*) report on their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and

2. To conduct mineral surveys in National Forest wilderness areas, proposed wilderness areas, and primitive areas.

The following is a report on the exercise of those functions during calendar year 1973.

REVIEW OF AREAS IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 64 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Recommendations for 56 of these, containing approximately 22 million acres, are required to be submitted to the Congress in September 1974. Wilderness studies of seven recently created National Park System units and restudies of two recently enlarged units are to be completed by various times after September 1974.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1973, the following twenty-nine units within the National Park System were favorabley recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
Grand Canyon Complex (includes Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon National Monument, and Marble Canyon National Monument), Arizona (2 units)
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Grand Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas), Washington
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Sequoia National Park, California
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California

Also prior to 1973, wilderness studies found the lands within Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments and Padre Island National Seashore unsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

By Act of October 23, 1970, (P.L. 91–504), Congress designated 43,243 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument and 50,260 acres within Petrified Forest National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. By Act of October 13, 1972 (P.L. 92–493), Congress designated 28,460 acres within Lava Beds National Monument; and by Act of October 19, 1972 (P.L. 92–510), designated 78,982 acres within Lassen Volcanic National Park.

During 1973 wilderness recommendations for areas within six units of the National Park System were forwarded to the Congress for enactment after study and favorable recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior:

Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona

Bills were introduced into the 93d Congress to designate wilderness within the following units of the National Park System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Arizona
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
North Cascades Complex, Washington
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Sequoia National Park, California
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California

Departmental Action

Wilderness studies and public hearings were completed for the following units during 1973:

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska
Glacier National Park, Montana
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Olympic National Park, Washington
Zion National Park, Utah

Public Hearings

Preliminary wilderness suitability study reports for three units of the National Park System were presented at public hearings during 1973, as follows:

Glacier National Park, Montana
Olympic National Park, Washington
Zion National Park, Utah

This brought to 46 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of master plan studies. The master plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

A determination was made to study the wilderness potential of the Assateague Island National Seashore along with the contiguous Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge for which a review is required by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Ten wilderness studies were required by separate acts authorizing new or enlarged park units. Wilderness study of one of these, North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas), was completed in 1971 and those remaining are to be completed after September 1974; these include:

Arches National Park, Utah (P.L. 92–155)
Buffalo National River, Arkansas (P.L. 92–273)
Canyonlands National Park, Utah (P.L. 92–154)
Capitol Reef National Park, Utah (P.L. 92–207)
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia (P.L. 92–536)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona (P.L. 92–593)
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida and Mississippi (P.L. 91–660)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan (P.L. 91–479)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91–661)

This brings to 64 the units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

REVIEW OF AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88–577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements may be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres, in the National Wildlife Refuge System have been identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1973, favorable wilderness recommendations within the following 48 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to the Congress:

- *Bering Sea NWR, Alaska
- *Bitter Lake NWR, New Mexico
- Blackbeard Island NWR, Georgia
- *Bogoslof NWR, Alaska
- Bosque del Apache NWR, New Mexico
- Breton NWR, Louisiana
- *Brigantine NWR, New Jersey
- Cape Romain NWR, South Carolina
- *Cedar Keys NWR, Florida
- Chamisso NWR, Alaska
- Chase Lake NWR, North Dakota
- Chassahowitzka NWR, Florida
- *Copalis NWR, Washington
- Farallon NWR, California
- *Flattery Rocks NWR, Washington
- Florida Keys NWR, Florida
- *Forrester Island NWR, Alaska
- *Gravel Island NWR, Wisconsin
- *Great Swamp NWR, New Jersey
- Great White Heron NWR, Florida
- *Green Bay NWR, Wisconsin
- Hart Mountain NWR, Oregon
- *Hazy Islands NWR, Alaska
- *Huron Islands NWR, Michigan
- *Island Bay NWR, Florida
- Izembek NWR, Alaska
- Lostwood NWR, North Dakota
- Malheur NWR, Oregon
- *Michigan Islands NWR, Michigan
- *Monomoy NWR, Massachusetts
- *Moosehorn NWR, Maine (2 proposals)
- National Key Deer, Florida
- Okefenokee NWR, Georgia
- *Oregon Islands, Oregon
- *Passage Key NWR, Florida
- *Pelican Island NWR, Florida
- *Quillayute Needles NWR, Washington
- San Juan NWR, Washington
- *Seney NWR, Michigan
- Simeonof NWR, Alaska
- *St. Lazaria NWR, Alaska
- St. Marks NWR, Florida
- *Three Arch Rocks NWR, Oregon
- *Tuxedni NWR, Alaska
- West Sister Island NWR, Ohio
- *Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma
- Wolf Island NWR, Georgia

***Established Wilderness Area.**

Of the 48 units previously submitted to the Congress, 25 units totaling 103,611 acres have been designated for inclusion in the National Wildlife Preservation System by Public Law 90–532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91–504 of October 23, 1970, and Public Law 92–364 of August 7, 1972. Fourteen of the 39 units submitted to the Congress are pending final action.

The lands within Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Jones Island, Laguna Atascosa, Martin, and Smith Island National Wildlife Refuges were found by the Secretary of the Interior to be unsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken.

Wilderness recommendations concerning eight units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were forwarded to the Congress during 1973. They are:

Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska
Imperial NWR, Arizona-California

Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
Mingo NWR, Missouri
Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon
Salt Plains NWR, Oklahoma
Valentine NWR, Nebraska
White River NWR, Arkansas

Of these units submitted to Congress, Klamath Forest and Salt Plains were recommended as unsuitable for wilderness designation.

Departmental Action

Wilderness reviews and public hearings were completed for the following units during 1973:

Anaho Island NWR, Nevada
Hawaiian Islands NWR, Hawaii
Horicon NWR, Wisconsin
Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska
Mille Lacs NWR, Minnesota
Nunivak NWR, Alaska
Red Rock Lakes NWR, Montana
Rice Lake NWR, Minnesota
Savannah NWR, South Carolina
Semidi NWR, Alaska
Turnbull NWR, Washington

This brought to 78 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

MINERAL SURVEYS

Wilderness Act investigations by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines during calendar year 1973 covered (a) primitive areas, (b) other areas of the National Forest System that are being reviewed for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and (c) National Forest areas already in the Wilderness System. The investigations consist of geologic, geochemical and geophysical studies of the area, examination, sampling, and analysis of known mineralized localities and of zones favorable for mineralization, a search for recorded mining claims, and appraisal of the minability of known and of potentially favorable deposits. A report of findings is prepared and published for each area.

PRIMITIVE AREAS

Of the 34 primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Act was enacted, all of them have been studied, and a report on each of them had been published, or made available to the public, by the end of 1973:

Area	State	Acres studied (thousands)
Mount Baldy	Arizona	7
Pine Mountain	do	20
Sycamore Canyon	do	47
Blue Range	Arizona and New Mexico	243
San Rafael	California	141
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon	do	36
Desolation Valley	do	64
Ventana	do	118
Aqua Tibia	do	28
Emigrant Basin	do	115
Salmon-Trinity Alps	do	361
High Sierra	do	26
Flat Tops	Colorado	147
Uncompahgre	do	83
San Juan-Upper Rio Grande	do	320
Gore Range-Eagles Nest	do	138
Wilson Mountains	do	42
Idaho, Idaho	Idaho	1, 398
Sawtooth	do	278
Salmon River Breaks	do	269
Absaroka	Montana	207
Beartooth	do	405
Spanish Peaks	do	55
Jack Creek Basin	do	36
Mission Mountains	do	76
Gila	New Mexico	133
Black Range	do	362
Mount Jefferson	Oregon	87
High Uintas	Utah	323
North Cascades (Pasayten)	Washington	834
Popo Agie	Wyoming	104
Stratified	do	202
Glacier	do	219
Cloud Peak	do	232

PRIMITIVE AREAS

Area	State	Acres (thousands)
Studies completed and reports filed in 1973:		
Idaho	Idaho	1, 398
Absaroka	Montana	207
Beartooth	do	405
Cloud Peak	Wyoming	232
Wilderness areas mineral surveys completed in 1973:		
Galiuro	Arizona	53
South Warner	California	69
Bob Marshall	Montana	950
White Mountain	New Mexico	31
Mineral surveys underway in 1973:		
Minarets	California	110
Teton	Wyoming	563
Proposed wilderness and other areas of the national forests for which studies were completed and reports filed in 1973:		
Uncompahgre contiguous	Colorado	107
Clear Creek-Upper Deer Creek	Idaho	43
Alpine-Enchantment	Washington	267
Cloud Peak contiguous	Wyoming	152
Teton	do	29
Area near Popo Agie	do	11
Proposed wilderness and other areas of the national forests for which studies were completed in 1973 and were in progress at the end of the year:		
Granite Fiords	Alaska	600
Salmon-Trinity Alps contiguous	California	46
Indian Peaks	Colorado	71
Mount Zirkel contiguous	do	174
West Elk contiguous	do	225
Sawtooth Recreation Area	Idaho	510
Jarbidge contiguous	Nevada	23
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock	North Carolina	15
Alpine-Enchantment contiguous	Washington	116
Cougar Lakes-Mount Aix	do	173
Du Noir	Wyoming	33
Laramie Peaks	do	35
Proposed wilderness and other areas of the national forests for which studies were underway in 1973:		
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror	Alaska	902
Boulder-Pioneer	Idaho	290
Beartooth-Absaroka	Montana	282
Bob Marshall additions	do	480
Lone Peak	Utah	28

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Do Not Remove.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890, 891) we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Eleventh Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The contents of this Report cover the calendar year 1975, and the statistical tables include those wildernesses designated by the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2096).

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Cecil D. Andrus
Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of the Interior

Never printed by GPO to my knowledge. Joy

Bob S. Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. Certain acts which established new units of the National Park System since September 3, 1964, have also provided for wilderness reviews in accordance with procedures contained in the Wilderness Act. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system.

A total of 66 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, and subsequent acts of the Congress. Recommendations for 52 of these units have now been submitted to the Congress. Wilderness reviews of ten recently created National Park System units and studies of three recently enlarged units and one unit proposed for enlargement are to be completed by various times through 1979.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1974, the following 35 units within the National Park System were favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitt to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tenness
Grand Canyon Complex (includes Grand Canyon National Park, Grand
    Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument) Ariz
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California

Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and
  Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas) Washington
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Sequoia National Park, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California

Also prior to 1974, wilderness studies found the lands within Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments and Padre Island National Seashore nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

By Act of October 23, 1970, (P.L. 91-504), Congress designated 43,243 acres within Craters of the Moon National Monument and 50,260 acres within Petrified Forest National Park for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. By Act of October 13, 1972, (P.L. 92-493), Congress designated 28,460 acres within Lava Beds National Monument and by Act of October 19, 1972, (P.L. 92-510), designated 78,982 acres within Lassen Volcanic National Park.

During 1974 wilderness recommendations for areas within seventeen units of the National Park System were forwarded to the Congress for enactment after study and favorable recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Virginia, Maryland
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
Everglades National Park, Florida
Glacier National Park, Montana
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska (final recommendation to be
  made after completion of mineral survey)
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona, Nevada (final recommend
  to be made after completion of power needs study)
Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Zion National Park, Utah

Bills were introduced into the 93rd Congress to designate wilderness within the following units of the National Park System:

Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Arizona
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
North Cascades Complex, Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Sequoia National Park, California
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Departmental Action
Preliminary wilderness studies and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

Arches National Park, Utah
Buffalo National River, Arkansas
Canyonlands National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Park, Utah
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

This brought to 62 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of general management plan studies. The general management plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

Fourteen wilderness studies were required by separate acts authorizing new or enlarged park units. Wilderness study of one of these, North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas), was completed in 1971 and those remaining are to be completed by various times through October 1979; these include:

Arches National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-155)
Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida (P.L. 93-440)
Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas (P.L. 93-439)
Buffalo National River, Arkansas (P.L. 92-237)
Canyonlands National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-154)
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina (P.L. 93-477).
Capitol Reef National Park, Utah (P.L. 92-207)
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia (P.L. 92-536)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona (P.L. 92-593)
Grand Canyon National Park, Utah (P.L. 93-620)
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi (P.L. 91-660)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan (P.L. 91-479)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91-661)

This brings to 66 the units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FOR POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements may be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System have been identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1974, favorable wilderness recommendations within the following 54 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to the Congress: (Those indicated by an * have established wilderness areas and the list includes Congressional action through January 2, 1975.)

- * Bering Sea NWR[1/], Alaska
- * Bitter Lake NWR, New Mexico (1 wilderness unit)
    - * Salt Creek NWA [2/]
- * Blackbeard Island NWR, Georgia
- * Bogoslof NWR, Alaska
- * Bosque del Apache NWR, New Mexico
- * Breton NWR, Louisiana

* Michigan Islands NWR, Michigan

Mingo NWR, Missouri

* Monomoy NWR, Massachusetts

* Moosehorn NWR, Maine (2 wilderness units)

    * Edmunds Unit

    * Baring Unit

* National Key Deer NWR, Florida (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

* Okefenokee NWR, Georgia

* Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon (Presently 1 wilderness unit)

  (21 acres established)

* Passage Key NWR, Florida

* Pelican Island NWR, Florida

* Quillayute Needles NWR, Washington (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

* St. Lazaria NWR, Alaska

* St. Marks NWR, Florida

San Juan NWR, Washington

* Seney NWR, Michigan

Simeonof NWR, Alaska

* Three Arch Rocks NWR, Oregon

* Tuxedni NWR, Alaska

Valentine NWR, Nebraska

* West Sister Island NWR, Ohio

White River NWR, Arkansas

* Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma

* Brigantine NWR, New Jersey

* Cape Romain NWR, South Carolina

* Cedar Keys NWR, Florida

* Chamisso NWR, Alaska

* Chase Lake NWR, North Dakota

Chassahowitzka NWR, Florida

Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska

* Copalis NWR, Washington (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

* Farallon NWR, California

* Flattery Rocks NWR, Washington (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

* Forrester Island NWR, Alaska

* Gravel Island NWR, Wisconsin (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

* Great Swamp NWR, New Jersey

* Great White Heron NWR, Florida (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

* Green Bay NWR, Wisconsin (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon

* Hazy Islands NWR, Alaska

* Huron NWR, Michigan

Imperial NWR, Arizona/California

* Island Bay NWR, Florida

Izembek NWR, Alaska

* Key West NWR, Florida (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

* Lostwood NWR, North Dakota

Malheur NWR, Oregon

* Wolf Island NWR, Georgia

1/ NWR - National Wildlife Refuge

2/ NWA - National Wilderness Area

Of the 53 units previously submitted to the Congress, 42 units, totaling 562,931 acres have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970, Public Law 92-364 of August 7, 1972, Public Law 93-429 of October 1, 1974, Public Law 93-550 of December 26, 1974, and Public Law 93-632 of January 2, 1975. Of the 53 units previously submitted to the Congress 11 are pending final action.

Lands within the following 7 national wildlife refuges were found, by the Secretary of the Interior, to be unsuitable for wildernesss designation and the Department recommended that no further action be taken:

Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
Jones Island NWR, Washington
Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
Martin NWR, Maryland
Salt Plains NWR, Oklahoma
Smith Island NWR, Washington

Wilderness recommendations concerning the following 49 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were forwarded to the Congress during 1974:

Agassiz NWR, Minnesota

Aletutian Islands NWR, Alaska (2 wilderness proposals)
    Aleutian Islands NWA

    Unimak NWA

Anaho Island NWR, Nevada

Back Bay NWR, Virginia

Big Lake NWR. Arkansas

Blackwater NWR, Maryland 2/

Bombay Hook NWR, Delaware

Bowdoin NWR, Montana 2/

Cabeza Prieta NWR, Arizona 3/

Cedar Island NWR, North Carolina

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Range, Montana 3/

Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada 3/

Chincoteague NWR, Virginia (1 wilderness unit)

    Assateague Island NWA

Crab Orchard NWR, Illinois

Deer Flat NWR, Idaho 2/

Desert National Wildlife Range, Nevada 3/

Fort Niobrara NWR, Nebraska

Havasu NWR, Arizona/California

Hawaiian Islands NWR, Hawaii

Horicon NWR, Wisconsin 2/

J. N.'Ding'Darling NWR, Florida

Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska

Kofa Game Range, Arizona 3/

Lacassine NWR, Louisiana

Lake Woodruff NWR, Florida

Little Pend Oreille NWR, Washington 2/

Mattamuskeet NWR, North Carolina

Medicine Lake NWR, Montana

Mille Lacs NWR, Minnesota

Missisquoi NWR, Vermont

National Bison Range, Montana 2/

National Elk Refuge, Wyoming 2/

Noxubee NWR, Mississippi

Nunivak NWR, Alaska (Action deferred pending resolution of ANCSA)

Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon (proposed addition)

(454 acres additional)

Parker River NWR, Massachusetts

Pea Island NWR, North Carolina

Red Rock Lakes NWR, Montana

Rice Lake NWR, Minnesota

Santee NWR, South Carolina

Savannah NWR, South Carolina/Georgia 2/

Semedi NWR, Alaska

Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, Nevada

Swanquarter NWR, North Carolina

Tamarac NWR, Minnesota

Turnbull NWR, Washington 2/

U L Bend NWR, Montana

Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, Iowa/Illinois/Minnesota/Wisconsin 1/

Departmental Action

Departmental action on all identified areas requiring review under provisions of the Wilderness Act have been completed.

1/ Determined unsuitable, but ordered restudied

2/ Recommended as unsuitable for wilderness

3/ Recommended mineral survey prior to further recommendations of wilderness designation

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Primitive Area Review Program

Departmental review in accordance with provisions of section 3(b) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 has been completed for all 34 National Forest Primitive Areas. The Department also reviewed and recommended one area outside the Primitive Area System which was enacted as the Scapegoat Wilderness in Montana. The following tables summarize the disposition of these and other areas as of January 4, 1975.

Table 1

National Forest Units added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by Congress since 1964

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Year	Federal
San Rafael, CA	Los Padres	90-271	1968	142,722
San Gabriel, CA	Angeles	90-318	1968	36,137
Pasayten, WA	Mt. Baker, Okanogan	90-544	1968	505,524
Mt. Jefferson, OR	Willamette, Mt. Hood, Deschutes	90-548	1968	100,208
Ventana, CA	Los Padres	91-58	1969	95,152
Desolation, CA	Eldorado	91-82	1969	63,469
Mt. Baldy, AZ	Apache	91-504	1970	6,975
Pine Mountain, AZ	Prescott, Tonto	92-230	1972	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, AZ	Coconino, Prescott, Kaibab	92-241	1972	47,757
Scapegoat, MT	Helena, Lolo, Lewis and Clark	92-395	1972	239,295
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	1972	216,383
Washakie, WY	Shoshone	92-476	1972	208,000
Eagle Cap Addition, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	1972	72,420
Sipsey, AL	Bankhead	93-622	1975	12,646
Caney Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	1975	14,344
Upper Buffalo, AR	Ozark	93-622	1975	9,912
Bradwell Bay, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1975	23,432
Beaver Creek, KY	Daniel Boone	93-622	1975	4,755
Presidential Range-Dry River, NH	White Mountain	93-622	1975	20,00
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, NC, TN	Nantahala, Cherokee	93-622	1975	14,03

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Ellicott Rock, NC, SC, GA	Nantahala, Sumter, Chattahoochee	93-622	1975	3,332
Gee Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	1975	2,493
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	4,495
Lye Brook, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	12,430
James River Face, VA	Jefferson	93-622	1975	8,703
Dolly Sods, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	10,215
Otter Creek, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	20,000
Rainbow Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	1975	6,388
Cohutta, GA, TN	Chattahoochee, Cherokee	93-622	1975	33,776
Agua Tibia, CA	Cleveland	93-632	1975	15,934
Emigrant, CA	Stanislaus	93-632	1975	104,311
Weminuche, CO	San Juan, Rio Grande	93-632	1975	400,907*
Mission Mountains, MT	Flathead	93-632	1975	73,877
		TOTAL		2,550,057

* Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

TABLE 2

National Forest Wilderness Proposals Awaiting Congressional Action

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Approximate Acres
Blue Range, AZ, NM	Apache	177,000
Monarch, CA 1/	Sequoia, Sierra	31,000
Trinity Alps, CA 2/	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity	268,000
Flat Tops, CO	Routt, White River	142,000
Eagles Nest, CO 3/	Arapaho, White River	88,000
Courthouse Mountain, Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels, CO 4/	Uncompahgre	61,000
Mt. Wilson, Delores Peak, CO 5/	San Juan, Uncompahgre	19,000
Idaho, ID	Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon	891,000
Salmon River, ID 6/	Bitterroot, Nezperce, Salmon	252,000
Beartooth, MT 7/	Custer, Gallatin	542,000
Spanish Peaks, MT	Gallatin	63,000
Gila Addition, NM 8/	Gila	116,000
Aldo Leopold, NM 9/	Gila	188,000
High Uintas, UT	Ashley, Wasatch	323,000
Cloud Peak, WY	Big Horn	150,000
Glacier, WY	Shoshone	183,000
Popo Agie, WY	Shoshone	82,000
	TOTAL	3,576,000

TABLE 2 (Cont'd)

1/ High Sierra Primitive Area

2/ Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area

3/ Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area

4/ Uncompahgre Primitive Area

5/ Wilson Mountains Primitive Area

6/ Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

7/ Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas

8/ Gila Primitive Area

9/ Black Range Primitive Area

[illegible]

Wilderness Study Areas Designated by Congress

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Acreage
Oregon Dunes, OR	Siuslaw	92-260	32,348
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	507,054
Du Noir, WY	Shoshone	92-476	30,000
Lower Minam, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	32,000
Indian Peaks, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt	92-528	71,000
Belle Starr Cave, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,700
Dry Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,500
Richland Creek, AR	Ozark	93-622	2,100
Sopchoppy River, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1,100
Rock River Canyon, MI	Hiawatha	93-622	5,400
Sturgeon River, MI	Ottawa	93-622	13,200
Craggy Mountain, NC	Pisgah	93-622	1,100
Wambaw Swamp, SC	Francis Marion	93-622	1,500
Mill Creek, VA	Jefferson	93-622	4,000
Mountain Lake, VA	Jefferson	93-622	8,400
Peters Mountain, VA	Jefferson	93-622	5,000
Ramsey's Draft, VA	George Washington	93-622	6,700
Flynn Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	6,300
Round Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	4,200
Cranberry, VA	Monongahela	93-622	36,300
Big Frog, TN	Cherokee	93-622	4,500
Citico Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	14,000
		TOTAL	797,402

Wilderness Management

The Wilderness Act of 1964 gave specific management direction by stating that those areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas" shall be administered, protected, and preserved. It is a challenge to wilderness administrators to accomplish this task of maintaining the primitive character and influence of the wilderness and not unduly infringe upon the freedom of a wilderness experience by the wilderness visitor.

The task of wilderness management is growing in complexity each year. The job of managing wilderness visitors is often greater than managing the wilderness resource, especially in those wildernesses close to populated areas. In order to protect and preserve the wilderness resource, limitations have been implemented to control the number of visitors in several wildernesses. It is gratifying that these controls have been well accepted by the public. Forest Service policy is to use indirect and direct measures to implement wilderness management practices, using direct control measures only as a last resort.

Research and administration endeavors have revealed that many wilderness visitors are not knowledgeable about the Wilderness Act of 1964, and they are using wilderness not for a wilderness experience but for a general dispersed recreation experience. All too often, these same visitors have no idea of what their wilderness responsibilities are. Forest Service personnel often encounter

trespass problems by visitors using unauthorized motorized vehicles within wildernesses and primitive areas. Search and rescue missions, in cooperation with local authorities, involving people who are ill-prepared for a wilderness experience are still prevalent. Littering and construction of semi-permanent improvements for camping continues to be a problem in some areas. Overuse of sensitive sites, especially adjacent to lakes and streams, often results in abuse to the wilderness resource.

The wilderness permit system, where implemented, is providing an important educational tool for the administrator. Personal contact when the visitor obtains a permit provides an opportunity to discuss positive wilderness use. The permit system is also providing valuable information for the wilderness administrator to consider in management plans for each wilderness.

There is a continuing need, however, to increase endeavors to implement various educational measures directed to the wilderness visitors in order that they will be better informed and prepared prior to the time they arrive at the wilderness. This will be a continuing program and, over time, should alleviate some of the present problems being encountered.

Land acquisition of private land inholdings through purchase or land exchange programs continues. Acquired acreages are reflected in the data in appendix I and II.

Wilderness research is also a continuing program which is providing a valuable assistance to wilderness administrators. The

results of various research projects are being used by administrators in the preparation of wilderness management plans.

No private contributions or gifts to further the purpose of the Wilderness Act of 1964 were received in 1974 by the Department of Agriculture.

A Wilderness Ethic

A wilderness ethic or philosophy is recognized by the Forest Service to be just as important as considerations for wilderness study and classification, or for wilderness management. A set of moral principles or values relating to wilderness is a must, by administrators and visitors alike. An understanding of wilderness--why there is a National Wilderness Preservation System, what is its purpose, how it should be used, its socioeconomical implications, the history of the American people and wilderness, etc., assists all concerned with this subject to better comprehend wilderness and place it in perspective with other resource values. This ethic may be obtained through individual reading on the subject, actual field experiences in wildernesses, or sharing of information by others. A wilderness philosophy provides a substantial foundation upon which to better understand and consider wilderness classification and wilderness management matters. There is no substitute for sound wilderness education.

Wilderness Status

The National Forest System is comprised of 187.3 million acres. The Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) established the National

Wilderness Preservation System and placed 54 National Forest units, totaling 9.1 million acres, in the Wilderness System. Subsequent acts, including the Acts of January 3, 1975, (P.L. 93-622 and 93-632), have designated 31* National Forest units to the Wilderness System. As of January 4, 1975, there are a total of 85 National Forest wildernesses, totaling 11,513,719 acres, so designated by the Congress.

*Thirty three separate enactments have occurred as shown in Table 1; however, one enactment added to an existing wilderness (Eagle Cap addition) and one enactment combined a former primitive area and an existing wilderness (Stratified Primitive Area and South Absaroka Wilderness).

The following appendices summarize this data.

APPENDIX I

Summary National Forest Units of the National Wilderness Preservation System

State	Number of Units	Net Area (acres)
Alabama	1	12,646
Arizona	8	495,614
Arkansas	2	24,256
California	19	1,702,750
Colorado	6	681,011 2/
Florida	1	23,432
Georgia 1/	2	32,162
Idaho 1/	2	1,205,071
Kentucky	1	4,756
Minnesota	1	747,840
Montana 1/	7	1,795,739
Nevada	1	64,667
New Hampshire	2	25,552
New Mexico	5	679,436
North Carolina 1/	4	31,468
Oregon	10	842,182
South Carolina 1/	1	2,809
Tennessee 1/	3	8,120
Vermont	2	16,925

Virginia	1	8,703
Washington	4	1,084,818
West Virginia	2	30,215
Wisconsin	1	6,388
Wyoming	4	1,987,139
Grand Total	85 3/	11,513,719

1/ Includes units located in an adjacent State; total acres adjusted.

2/ Some acreages estimated pending completion of final mapping.

3/ Individual States show number of units in each State even though part of unit may be in another State.

[illegible]
PRESERVATION SYSTEM, JANUARY 4, 1975

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) as January 4, 1975	
			Gross	Net
ALABAMA				
Sipsey	Bankhead	Montgomery	12,726	12,646
STATE TOTAL			12,726	12,646
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	do	do	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	7,106	6,975
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,611	8,611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11,450	11,450
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850
Superstition	do	do	124,140	124,117
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,000	20,995
	Prescott	Prescott	19,637	19,637
	Kaibab	Williams	7,125	7,125
STATE TOTAL			495,982	495,614
ARKANSAS				
Caney Creek	Ouachita	Hot Springs	14,344	14,344
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	Russellville	10,542	9,912
STATE TOTAL			24,886	24,256
CALIFORNIA				
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	15,934	15,934
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	19,080	19,080
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	9,022	9,022
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,469	63,469
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,561	62,206
Emigrant	Stanislaus	Sonora	105,345	104,311
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, NV	38,937	38,937
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	222,494	222,327
	Sierra	Fresno	262,546	262,345

Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,543	213,743
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	61,503	61,4[illegible]
	Sierra	Fresno	43,051	43,051
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	41,560	41,560
	Stanislaus	Sonora	8,840	8,840
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,137	36,137
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	34,718	34,644
San Jacinto	do	do	21,955	20,564
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	142,918	142,722
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	69,547	68,507
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	15,695
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	97,602	95,152
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	73,876	72,956
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	37,215	36,135
STATE TOTAL			1,713,193	1,702,750
COLORADO				
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674
Weminuche	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	127,260	127,240*
	San Juan	Durango	278,000	273,667*
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412
STATE TOTAL			686,423	681,011
FLORIDA				
Bradwell Bay	Apalachicola	Tallahassee	23,432	23,432
STATE TOTAL			23,432	23,432
GEORGIA				
Cohutta 1/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	32,307	31,981
Ellicott Rock 2/	do	do	181	181
STATE TOTAL			32,488	32,162
IDAHO				
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	216,383	216,383
Selway-Bitterroot 3/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	165,168	164,946
	Clearwater	Orofino	265,580	265,580
	Nezperce	Grangeville	558,431	558,162
STATE TOTAL			1,205,562	1,20[illegible]

KENTUCKY				
Beaver Creek	Daniel Boone	Winchester	4,791	4,756
STATE TOTAL			4,791	4,756
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,029,690	747,840
STATE TOTAL			1,029,690	747,840
MONTANA				
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,526	72,526
	Deerlodge	Butte	45,398	44,115
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	710,000	710,000
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, ID	39,663	39,663
	Kootenai	Libby	54,609	54,609
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,877	73,877
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula	74,832	74,191
Selway-Bitterroot 4/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	244,470	244,150
	Lolo	Missoula	10,010	7,730
STATE TOTAL			1,800,213	1,795,739
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667
STATE TOTAL			64,827	64,667
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552
Presidential Range-Dry River	White Mountain	Laconia	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL			25,552	25,552
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	433,916	433,690
Pecos	Carson	Taos	25,357	25,357
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	142,059	142,059
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,171
STATE TOTAL			679,776	679,436

NORTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 5/	Nantahala	Asheville	342	342
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 6/	do	do	10,201	10,201
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	do	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	do	do	13,350	13,350
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			31,468	31,468
OREGON				
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Eugene	63,681	63,631
	Deschutes	Bend	32,734	32,734
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030
Strawberry Mt.	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833
	Deschutes	Bend	63,069	63,069
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			843,131	842,132
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 7/	Sumter	Columbia	2,809	2,809
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			2,809	2,809
TENNESSEE				
Cohutta 8/	Cherokee	Cleveland	1,795	1,795
Gee Creek	do	do	2,493	2,493
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 9/	do	do	3,832	3,832
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			8,120	8,120
VERMONT				
Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	Rutland	7,850	4,495
Lye Brook	do	do	14,300	12,430
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			22,150	16,925
VIRGINIA				
James River Face	Jefferson	Roanoke	8,703	8,703
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			8,703	8,703

WASHINGTON				
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker	Bellingham	227,931	[illegible]
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	[illegible]
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	[illegible]
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22.940	[illegible]
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	[illegible]
Pasayten	Mount Baker	Bellingham	107,039	[illegible]
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,465	398,465
STATE TOTAL			1,095,356	[illegible]
WEST VIRGINIA				
Dolly Sods	Monongahela	Elkins	10,215	10,215
Otter Creek	do	do	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL			30,215	30,215
WISCONSIN				
Rainbow Lake	Chequamegon	Park Falls	6,593	6,388
STATE TOTAL			6,593	6,388
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	392,160	392,160
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104
Teton	Teton	Jackson	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Cody	687,132	686,554
STATE TOTAL			1,937,707	1,957,159
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS			11,335,793	11,313,71

1/ Also in Tennessee

2/ Also in North Carolina and South Carolina

3/ Also in Montana

4/ Also in Idaho

5/ Also in Georgia and South Carolina

6/ Also in Tennessee

7/ Also in Georgia and North Carolina

8/ Also in Georgia

9/ Also in North Carolina

* Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

APPENDIX II

Summary of National Forest Primitive Areas

State	Number of Units	Net Area (acres)
Arizona 1/	1	173,762
California	3	240,357
Colorado	4	247,422
Idaho	2	1,441,663
Montana	3	344,516
New Mexico 1/	3	338,318
Utah	1	237,177
Wyoming	3	384,528
Grand Total	19 1/	3,407,743

1/ Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona and New Mexico.

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

				Area (a January
Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Gross	Net
ARIZONA				
Blue Range 1/	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,762
STATE TOTAL			175,112	173,762
CALIFORNIA				
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Sonora	6,151	6,130
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	7,040	7,040
	Sierra	Fresno	3,207	3,207
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	29,056
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	251,200	194,924
STATE TOTAL			302,154	240,357
COLORADO				
Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	2,549	2,549
	White River	Glenwood Springs	99,575	99,575
Gore Range-Eagle Nest	Arapaho	Golden	36,203	36,164
	White River	Glenwood Springs	25,922	25,778
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,680	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21,195	20,553
STATE TOTAL			264,377	247,422
IDAHO				
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,399
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,336
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	241,062
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	122,500	122,500
	Nezperce	Grangeville	94,685	94,370
STATE TOTAL			1,449,929	1,441,663

MONTANA				
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	64,000	64,000
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	175,000	175,000
	Gallatin	Bozeman	55,000	55,000
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,696	50,516
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------			344,696	344,516
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	132,364
Black Range	Gila	Silver City,	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 2/	Apache	Springerville, AZ	36,598	36,598
STATE TOTAL ---------------------------			339,370	338,318
UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	164,434	164,434
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	72,743	72,743
STATE TOTAL ---------------------------			237,177	237,177
WYOMING				
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	176,303	176,303
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71,320	71,320
STATE TOTAL --------------------------			384,528	384,528
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS			3,497,343	3,407,743

1/ Also in New Mexico

2/ Also in Arizona

Mineral Surveys

All 34 National Forest primitive areas that existed when the Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted have had mineral studies by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines within the 10-year schedule. This program involved 7.1 million acres. Reports on 30 areas have been published and those on the remaining four have been "open-filed."

Fifteen wildernesses involving 3.1 million acres have also been studied to date. Three more wildernesses, totaling 305,000 acres, are currently being studied.

In 1974, field work was underway in the following National Forest areas:

Minarets Wilderness and contiguous San Joaquin areas (CA)
Superstition Wilderness (AZ)
Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness (CO)
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror (AK)
Ramsey's Draft (VA)
Scotchman Peak (MT)
Hells Canyon-Seven Devils (ID and OR)
Cras Ventre (WY)

Field work was completed in 1974 in these National Forest areas:

Mt. Zirkel Wilderness and contiguous areas (CO)
Cabinet Mountains Wilderness (MT)
West Elk Wilderness and contiguous areas (CO)
Teton Wilderness (WY)

Bob Marshall Wilderness and contiguous areas (MT)

Beartooth-Absaroka (MT and WY)

Boulder-Pioneer (UT)

Lone Peak (UT)

Bradwell Bay and Sopchoppy (FL)

Scapegoat contiguous areas (MT)

Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports of the Secretary of Agriculture on the Status of National Forest Units of the National Wilderness Preservation System

Wilderness Status

Within the National Forest System, as of December 31, 1976, there are 92 units of wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System. These National Forest wildernesses total 12,588,136 (net) acres, or about 6.7 percent of all lands administered by the Forest Service, USDA (Table 4).

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) placed 54 National Forest units, totaling 9.1 million acres, in the Wilderness System. Subsequent legislation has added about 3,644,136 acres of wilderness from National Forest System lands (See Table 1).

There are presently 17 Forest Service Wilderness proposals, involving about 3,163,000 acres, awaiting final action by the Congress (Table 2).

Reviewers of this information and persons using the data from the tables should be aware of changes in acreage figures from year to year. There are several reasons for these changes:

- Considerable wilderness acreage in the Western United States involves unsurveyed lands. As areas are surveyed and accurate control maps are produced, more reliable acreages are computed.
- Periodic land status reviews correct omissions or errors, and make necessary changes.
- Acquisition of private inholdings increases the National Forest (net) acreage.
- New additions to the Wilderness System have an estimated acreage until final calculations are completed and mapped.

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Changing the acreage status of a wilderness does not mean a change in the boundary. Only the Congress can adjust a wilderness boundary. Any question about reported acreages should be directed to the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Primitive Area Review Program

The 1964 Wilderness Act directed the Department to review 34 established National Forest Primitive Areas in accordance with Section 3(b). This review was completed in 1974, on schedule as required by the Congress. Table 2 indicates the wilderness proposals awaiting congressional disposition resulting from this review. Table 7 provides a summary of National Forest Primitive Areas as of December 31, 1976.

There are presently 17 units totaling 3,103,908 acres. (Table 6)

Wilderness Study Area Program

In 1972, the Forest Service conducted an extensive inventory of the National Forest System to identify acres that might be considered for potential wilderness classification. Some 1,449 acres covering nearly 56 million acres were inventoried.

Following the inventory, each area was subjected to an analysis called the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE). This procedure analyzed each area from the standpoint of size, quality, location, the economic factors and the opportunities foregone if designated wilderness. The Chief of the Forest Service chose 274 acres covering over 12 million acres as having the highest apparent qualities for consideration of wilderness. Each of these was committed to intensive study to determine if it should be recommended to the Congress as wilderness. Public involvement has and will continue to play an important part in the final disposition.

The remaining nonselected areas were also to be considered for wilderness during the land use planning procedure. It is Forest Service policy that prior to permitting activities which would adversely affect the wilderness characteristics of a nonselected roadless area, environmental statements will be prepared. The alternative of wilderness will be presented and discussed in the statements. These statements are offered for public review.

Since 1973 when the 274 wilderness study areas were established, the Forest Service has added another 12 areas of about 224,523 acres to the list for intensive study and processing. As land planning in each National Forest progresses additional areas are certain to be identified and added to the list.

Wilderness Management

Management of the National Forest units in the Wilderness System continues to be a challenge for administrators. Where intensive management practices have been implemented, the results are quite encouraging. Unfortunately, funding is inadequate to meet all objectives. This is particularly true in large wildernesses, areas near population centers, and those wildernesses with easy access. The task of managing the human resource (wilderness visitors) is often greater than managing the wilderness resource.

Certain outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, horseback riding with packstock, camping, hunting, fishing and mountain climbing represent much of the wilderness use.

Many visitors are not physically or mentally prepared to meet the rigors of a wilderness environment.

In 1975 there were 305 coordinated search and rescue missions. Thirty-two fatalities occurred within National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas.

In 1976 there were 310 coordinated search and rescue missions. There were 55 documented fatalities associated with Wilderness and Primitive Area activities.

Many of these untimely deaths could have been avoided, if the victims had better:

- Understanding of how to meet nature on her terms
- Preparation for emergency situations
- Skill training for recreation activities within the wilderness

Wilderness trespass and violations of rules for the administration of these areas are a continuous problem. In 1975 there were 370 documented situations involving motorized and mechanized equipment trespass, permit non-compliance, and violation of special restrictions.

During 1976 there were 794 known trespass and violation incidents involving the same major categories. (Motorized vehicles 43; other 751)

The wilderness permit system, where implemented, is generally working satisfactorily and producing results for better management. In California, where all wildernesses and primitive areas are under the permit system, visitors are cooperating and appear appreciative of the information offered when they obtain a permit. The users are leaving less litter and the

ecological impacts are lessening. The administrator benefits from the data obtained and uses it in the preparation of wilderness management plans for preservation of an enduring resource.

Acquisition of private lands within wildernesses is a continuing activity. The Forest Service acquired about 24,550 acres of private land through 14 separate actions in 1975. In 1976, 574 acres of private land were acquired by 5 separate negotiations.

No private contribution or gifts of land were received in 1975 or 1976.

Wilderness resource research is a continuing program. As of December 31, 1976, 25 approved projects are in effect which involve:

- -- Wildlife species such as the grizzly bear, wolf, and wolverine
- -- Vegetative types and fire management principles
- -- Visitor habits, preferences, activities, reactions
- -- Ecological studies, vegetative response to damage by people and recreation livestock
- -- Determining the visitor capacity of the land which involves understanding the social (anthropocentric) and ecological (biocentric) factors applicable to each wilderness.

Management of wildernesses is not without its problems. The administrator is challenged to disperse visitors so that concentrations of people do not deteriorate the physical environment and diminish the opportunity for solitude. Lakes and streams are popular areas of overuse. Winter use is becoming more popular in certain areas and the necessity for search and rescue missions will increase if the visitor is ill-prepared to meet the varying weather conditions. Low flying military aircraft are a problem in some areas. Forest Service officials continue to seek the cooperation of military authorities to restrict low-level aircraft flights over wildernesses. Trespass by motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment is a continuing problem which challenges the wilderness administrator.

TABLE 1

National Forest Units added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by Congress since 1964
(as of 12/31/76)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Year	National Forest Acres
San Rafael, CA	Los Padres	90-271	1968	148,978
San Gabriel, CA	Angeles	90-318	1968	36,215
Pasayten, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Okanogan	90-544	1968	505,524
Mt. Jefferson, OR	Willamette, Mt. Hood, Deschutes	90-548	1968	100,208
Ventana, CA	Los Padres	91-58	1969	95,770
Desolation, CA	Eldorado	91-82	1969	63,475
Mt. Baldy, AZ	Apache	91-504	1970	6,975
Pine Mountain, AZ	Prescott, Tonto	92-230	1972	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, AZ	Coconino, Prescott, Kaibab	92-241	1972	47,757
Scapegoat, MT	Helena, Lolo, Lewis and Clark	92-395	1972	239,296
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	1972	217,367
Washakie, WY	Shoshone	92-476	1972	208,000
Eagle Cap Addition, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	1972	72,420
Sipsey, AL	Bankhead	93-622	1975	12,646
Caney Creek, AR	Quachita	93-622	1975	14,344
Upper Buffalo, AR	Ozark	93-622	1975	10,182
Bradwell Bay, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1975	23,432
Beaver Creek, KY	Daniel Boone	93-622	1975	4,756
Presidential Range-Dry River, NH	White Mountain	93-622	1975	20,380
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, NC,TN	Nantahala, Cherokee	93-622	1975	14,023

TABLE 1 (Cont'd)

Ellicott Rock, NC SC, GA	Nantahala, Sumter, Chattachooche	93-622	1975	3,332
Gee Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	1975	2,493
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	(4,495)
Bristol Cliffs, VT	" "	94-268	1976	3,738 (Revise
Lye Brook, VT	" "	93-622	1975	12,665
James River Face, VA	Jefferson	93-622	1975	8,703
Dolly Sods, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	10,215
Otter Creek, WV	"	93-622	1975	20,000
Rainbow Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	1975	6,423
Cohutta, GA,TN	Chattachooche, Cherokee	93-622	1975	34,098
Agua Tibia, CA	Cleveland	93-632	1975	15,934
Emigrant, CA	Stanislaus	93-632	1975	104,311
Weminuche, CO	San Juan, Rio Grande	93-632	1975	397,169
Mission Mtns., MT	Flathead	93-632	1975	73,877
Flat Tops, CO	White River, Routt	94-146	1975	235,035*
Hells Canyon, ID,OR	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	1975	192,700*

Sub-Total (as of 1975) 2,982,502*

TABLE 1 (cont'd)

The following units were added in Calendar Year 1976.

Alpine Lakes, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee	94-357	1976	301,806*
Eagles Nest, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt, White River	94-352	1976	133,910*
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-557	1976	(197,600*)
" "	"	94-567	1976	191,103*(Revi
Kaiser, CA	Sierra	94-557	1976	22,500*
Hercules-Glades, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	1976	12,315*
		Sub-Total (1976)		661,634*
		Grand-Total(as of 12/31/76)		3,644,136*

*Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

TABLE 2

National Forest Wilderness Proposals Awaiting Congressional Action (as of 12/31/76)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Approximate Acres
Blue Range, AZ, NM	Apache	177,000
Monarch, CA 1/	Sequoia, Sierra	31,000
Trinity Alps, CA 2/	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity	268,000
Courthouse Mountain, Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels, CO 3/	Uncompahgre	61,000
Mt. Wilson, Delores Peak, CO 4/	San Juan, Uncompahgre	19,000
Idaho, ID	Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon	891,000
Salmon River, ID 5/	Bitterroot, Nezperce, Salmon	252,000
Beartooth, MT 6/	Custer, Gallatin	542,000
Spanish Peaks, MT	Gallatin	63,000
Gila Addition, NM 7/	Gila	116,000
Aldo Leopold, NM 8/	Gila	188,000
High Uintas, UT	Ashley, Wasatch	323,000
Cloud Peak, WY	Big Horn	150,000
Popo Agie, WY	Shoshone	82,000
	Total	3,163,000

1/ High Sierra Primitive Area

2/ Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area

3/ Uncompahgre Primitive Area

4/ Wilson Mountains Primitive Area

5/ Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

6/ Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas

7/ Gila Primitive Area

8/ Black Range Primitive Area

TABLE 3

Wilderness Study Areas Designated by Congress
(as of 12/31/76)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Acreage
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	507,054
Du Noir, WY	Shoshone	92-476	30,000
Lower Minam, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	32,000
Indian Peaks, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt	92-528	71,000
Belle Starr Cave, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,700
Dry Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,500
Richland Creek, AR	Ozark	93-622	2,100
Sopchoopy River, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1,100
Rock River Canyon, MI	Hiawatha	93-622	5,400
Sturgeon River, MI	Ottawa	93-622	13,200
Craggy Mountain, NC	Pisgah	93-622	1,100
Wambaw Swamp, SC	Francis Marion	93-622	1,500
Mill Creek, VA	Jefferson	93-622	4,000
Mountain Lake, VA	Jefferson	93-622	8,400
Peters Mountain, VA	Jefferson	93-622	5,000
Ramsey's Draft, VA	George Washington	93-622	6,700
Flynn Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	6,300
Round Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	4,200
Cranberry, WV	Monongahela	93-622	36,300
Big Frog, TN	Cherokee	93-622	4,500
Citico Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	14,000

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Hells Canyon, ID,OR	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	110,800
Sheep Mountain	Angeles, San Bernardino	94-557	52,000
Snow Mountain	Mendocino	94-557	37,000
Bell Mountain	Mark Twain	94-557	8,530
Paddy Creek	" "	94-557	6,888
Piney Creek	" "	94-557	8,430
Rockpile Mt.	" "	94-557	4,170
Great Bear	Flathead, Lewis & Clark	94-557	393,000
Elkhorn	Helena	94-557	77,346
Rincon	Coronado	94-567	62,930
		TOTAL	1,526,148

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM
(as of 12/31/76)

State	Number of Units	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Alabama	1	12,646
Arizona	8	495,614
Arkansas	2	24,526
California 2/	20	1,724,637
Colorado 2/	8	1,046,218
Florida	1	23,432
Georgia 1/	2	32,484
Idaho 1/ 2/	3	1,284,584
Kentucky	1	4,756
Minnesota	1	747,838
Missouri 2/	1	12,315
Montana 1/	7	1,792,130
Nevada	1	64,667
New Hampshire	2	25,932
New Mexico	5	676,258
North Carolina 1/	4	31,468
Oregon 2/	11	951,082
South Carolina 1/	1	2,309
Tennessee 1/	3	8,110
Vermont	2	16,403

Virginia	1	8,703
Washington 2/	5	1,386,624
West Virginia	2	30,215
Wisconsin	1	6,423
Wyoming 2/	5	2,178,262
Grand Total (As of 12/31/76)	92 3/	12,588,136

1/ Includes units located in an adjacent state; total acres adjusted.

2/ Some acreages estimated pending completion of final mapping.

3/ Individual States show number of units in each State even though part of unit may be in another State. Note: This column is not mathamatical e.g., the units by States will not add up to 92.

TABLE 5

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DECEMBER 31, 1976

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Area (acres) as of December 31, 1976 Gross	Net(Federal)
ALABAMA				
Sipsey	Bankhead	Montgomery	12,726	12,646
STATE TOTAL			12,726	12,646
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,137
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	6,975	6,975
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,611	8,611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11,450	11,450
		Sub-Total	20,061	20,061
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,000	20,995
	Prescott	Prescott	19,637	19,637
	Kaibab	Williams	7,125	7,125
		Sub-Total	47,762	47,757
STATE TOTAL			495,851	495,614

ARKANSAS

Caney Creek	Ouachita	Hot Springs	14,344	14,344
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	Russellville	10,542	10,182
STATE TOTAL			24,886	24,526

CALIFORNIA

Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	15,934	15,934
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	18,825	18,825
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	8,500	8,500
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,475	63,475
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,695	62,375
Emigrant	Stanislaus	Sonora	105,345	104,311
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, NV	38,937	38,937
		Sub-Total	47,937	47,916
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	223,412	223,208
	Sierra	Fresno	259,743	259,543
		Sub-Total	483,155	482,751
Kaiser	Sierra	Fresno	22,500	22,500
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,390	213,630
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	59,380	59,378
	Sierra	Fresno	42,660	42,660
		Sub-Total	102,040	102,038

Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	40,220	40,220
	Stanislaus	Sonora	9,945	9,945
		Sub-Total	50,165	50,165
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,215	36,215
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	35,255	35,165
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,951	20,559
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	149,170	148,978
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	68,540	67,365
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	16,335
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	98,065	95,770
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	74,395	74,275
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	38,635	37,555
		Sub-Total	113,030	111,830
STATE TOTAL	----------------	----------------	1,733,522	1,724,637
COLORADO				
Eagles Nest	Arapaho-Roosevelt	White River	133,910	133,910
Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	38,870	38,870
	White River	Glenwood Springs	196,360	196,165
		Sub-Total	235,230	235,035
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164
		Sub-Total	48,486	48,486

Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674
Weminuche	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	125,615	125,585
	San Juan	Durango	275,785	271,584
		Sub-Total	401,400	397,169
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412
STATE TOTAL			1,051,703	1,046,218
FLORIDA				
Bradwell Bay	Apalachicola	Tallahassee	23,432	23,432
STATE TOTAL			23,432	23,432
GEORGIA				
Cohutta 1/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	32,307	32,303
Ellicott Rock 2/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	181	181
STATE TOTAL			32,488	32,484
IDAHO				
Hells Canyon 10/	Nez Perce	Grangeville	59,900	59,900
	Payette	McCall	24,200	23,900
		Sub-Total	84,100	83,300
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	55,294	55,294
	Boise	Boise	149,942	149,942
	Challis	Challis	12,131	12,131
		Sub-Total	217,367	217,367

Selway-Bitterroot 3/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	164,774	164,721
	Clearwater	Orofino	259,165	259,165
	Nezperce	Grangeville	559,699	559,531
		Sub-Total	983,638	983,417
STATE TOTAL			1,285,105	1,284,584
KENTUCKY				
Beaver Creek	Daniel Boone	Winchester	4,791	4,756
STATE TOTAL			4,791	4,756
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,030,120	747,838
STATE TOTAL			1,030,120	747,838
MISSOURI				
Hercules-Glades	Mark Twain	Rolla	12,315	12,315
STATE TOTAL			12,315	12,315
MONTANA				
Anaconda-Pintlar	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,537	72,537
	Deerlodge	Butte	44,817	44,175
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162
		Sub-Total	158,516	157,874
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	709,356	709,356
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000
		Sub-Total	949,356	949,356

Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, ID	39,536	39,536
	Kootenai	Libby	54,736	54,736
		Sub-Total	94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,877	73,877
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula	74,832	74,192
		Sub-Total	239,936	239,296
Selway-Bitterroot 4/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	241,676	241,336
	Lolo	Missoula	9,767	7,557
		Sub-Total	251,443	248,893
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			1,795,962	1,792,130
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------------			64,827	64,667
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552
Presidential Range-Dry River	White Mountain	Laconia	20,380	20,380
STATE TOTAL -----------------------------------			25,932	25,932
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	429,738	429,546
Pecos	Carson	Taos	24,735	24,735

	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	143,597	143,597
		Sub-Total	168,332	168,332
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,221
STATE TOTAL --			676,514	676,258
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 5/	Nantahala	Asheville	342	342
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 6/	"	Asheville	10,201	10,201
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock			13,350	13,350
STATE TOTAL --			31,468	31,468
OREGON				
Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200
		Sub-Total	36,637	36,637
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709
Hells Canyon 4/	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	109,740	108,900
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Eugene	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Bend	32,734	32,734

	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793
		Sub-Total	100,208	100,208
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030
		Sub-Total	46,116	46,116
Strawberry Mt.	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833
	Deschutes	Bend	63,069	63,069
		Sub-Total	199,902	199,902
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			952,871	951,082

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ellicott Rock 7/	Sumter	Columbia	2,809	2,089
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			2,809	2,809

TENNESSEE

Cohutta 8/	Cherokee	Cleveland	1,795	1,795
Gee Creek	Cherokee	Cleveland	2,493	2,493
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 9/	"	Cleveland	3,822	3,322
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			8,110	8,110

VERMONT

Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	Rutland	3,738	3,738
Lye Brook	Green Mountain	Rutland	14,600	12,665
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			18,338	16,403

VIRGINIA

James River Face	Jefferson	Roanoke	8,703	8,703
STATE TOTAL			8,703	8,703

WASHINGTON

Alpine Lakes	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	118,462	118,260
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	185,046	183,546
		Sub-Total	303,508	301,806
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	227,531	227,480
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,778
		Sub-Total	464,441	464,258
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740
	Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940
		Sub-Total	82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	32,356
Pasayten	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485
		Sub-Total	505,524	505,524
STATE TOTAL			1,398,564	1,386,624

WEST VIRGINIA

Dolly Sods	Monongahela	Elkins	10,215	10,215
Otter Creek	Monongahela	Elkins	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL			30,215	30,215

WISCONSIN				
Rainbow Lake	Chequamegon	Park Falls	6,583	6,423
STATE TOTAL			6,583	6,423
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	392,160	392,160
Fitzpatrick	Shoshone	Cody	191,103	191,103*
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104
Teton	Teton	Jackson	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Cody	687,132	686,584
STATE TOTAL			2,178,810	2,178,262
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/76)			13,189,865	12,588,136

1/ Also in Tennessee

2/ Also in North Carolina and South Carolina

3/ Also in Montana

4/ Also in Idaho

5/ Also in Georgia and South Carolina

6/ Also in Tennessee

7/ Also in Georgia and North Carolina

8/ Also in Georgia

9/ Also in North Carolina

10/ Also in Oregon

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

STATE	NUMBER OF UNITS	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Arizona 1/	1	173,762
California	3	276,862
Colorado	2	83,419
Idaho	2	1,439,971
Montana	3	340,345
New Mexico 1/	3	338,318
Utah	1	236,509
Wyoming	3	214,722
Grand Total (As of 12/31/76)	17	3,103,908

1/ Blue Range Primitve Area in Arizona & New Mexico

TABLE 7

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) as of December 31, 1976	
			Gross	Net (Federal
ARIZONA				
Blue Range 1/	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,762
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		175,112	173,762
CALIFORNIA				
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Sonora	6,151	6,130
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	9,710	9,710
	Sierra	Fresno	1,946	1,946
		Sub-Total	11,656	11,656
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	31,931
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	252,781	227,145
		Sub-Total	287,337	259,076
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		305,114	276,862
COLORADO				
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,690	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21,235	20,616
		Sub-Total	30,925	30,167
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		100,178	83,419
IDAHO				
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996

	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,276
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,496
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	240,422
		Sub-Total	1,232,744	1,224,190
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	122,420	122,420
	Nezperce	Grangeville	93,705	93,361
		Sub-Total	216,125	215,781
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		1,448,959	1,439,971
MONTANA				
Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	63,308	63,308
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	169,013	169,013
	Gallatin	Bozeman	57,588	57,588
		Sub-Total	226,601	226,601
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,616	50,436
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		340,525	340,345
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	132,364
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 2/	Apache	Springerville AZ	36,358	36,358
	Gila	Silver City	240	240
		Sub-Total	36,598	36,598
STATE TOTAL	------------------------------		339,370	338,318

UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	162,586	162,586
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73,923	73,923
		Sub-Total	236,509	236,509
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------			236,509	236,509
WYOMING				
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	6,497	6,497
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71,320	71,320
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------			214,722	214,722
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/76)			3,160,519	3,103,908

1/ Also in New Mexico

2/ Also in Arizona

United States Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act P.L. 88-577 (78 Stat. 890, 891), we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Fourteenth Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System, covering calendar year 1977.

Sincerely,

Cecil D. Andrus 5 22 1978
CECIL D. ANDRUS
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Bob Bergland AUG 3 1 1978
BOB BERGLAND
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Enclosure

Printed as House Document 96-5

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Wilderness Status

As of December 31, 1977, there were 92 National Forest units in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS) administered by the Forest Service, USDA. The 92 wildernesses totaled 12,593,818 net acres, or about 6.7 percent of all National Forest System lands.

Congress did not designate any wilderness within the National Forests in 1977. Acreage differences from that reported on December 31, 1976, are due to final compilation of acres for some areas and private land acquisition.

There are presently 17 National Forest wilderness proposals (3,507,500 acres) awaiting congressional consideration. These proposals resulted from National Forest Primitive Area reviews mandated by the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577) and were submitted by previous administrations.

Primitive Area Status

As of December 31, 1977, there were 17 National Forest Primitive Areas totaling about 3,103,808 acres.

For clarification purposes, it should be noted that 6,130 acres of the Emigrant Basin Primitive Area (CA) and 6,497 acres of the Glacier Primitive Area (WY) have neither been designated as wilderness nor declassified as primitive area. Adjacent areas have been designated as the Emigrant Wilderness and the Fitzpatrick Wilderness.

Wilderness Study Area Status

As of December 31, 1977, there were 42 National Forest areas (2,499,148 acres) designated by Congress for wilderness study. Due to various reporting dates, the areas are in various phases of the study and recommendation process.

Summary Data

The following enclosed tables summarize the National Forest Wildernesses, Primitive Areas, and Congressional Wilderness Study Areas as of December 31, 1977:

Table 1.	Wildernesses added to the NWPS since 1964.
Table 2.	Wilderness proposals pending congressional consideration.
Table 3.	Congressionally mandated wilderness study areas.
Table 4.	Wilderness summary by State.
Table 5.	Listing of National Forest Units in the NWPS.
Table 6.	Primitive Area summary by State.
Table 7.	Listing of National Forest Primitive Areas.

TABLE 1

National Forest Units added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by Congress since 1964 (as of 12/31/77)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Year	National Forest Acres
San Rafael, CA	Los Padres	90-271	1968	148,978
San Gabriel, CA	Angeles	90-318	1968	36,215
Pasayten, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Okanogan	90-544	1968	505,524
Mt. Jefferson, OR	Willamette, Mt. Hood, Deschutes	90-548	1968	100,208
Ventana, CA	Los Padres	91-58	1969	95,770
Desolation, CA	Eldorado	91-82	1969	63,475
Mt. Baldy, AZ	Apache	91-504	1970	6,975
Pine Mountain, AZ	Prescott, Tonto	92-230	1972	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, AZ	Coconino, Prescott, Kaibab	92-241	1972	47,757
Scapegoat, MT	Helena, Lolo, Lewis and Clark	92-395	1972	239,296
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	1972	217,367
Washakie, WY	Shoshone	92-476	1972	208,000
Eagle Cap Addition, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	1972	72,420
Sipsey, AL	Bankhead	93-622	1975	12,646
Caney Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	1975	14,344
Upper Buffalo, AR	Ozark	93-622	1975	10,183
Bradwell Bay, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1975	23,432
Beaver Creek, KY	Daniel Boone	93-622	1975	4,753

Presidential Range-Dry River, NH	White Mountain	93-622	1975	20,000
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, NC,TN	Nantahala, Cherokee	93-622	1975	14,033
Ellicott Rock, NC SC, GA	Nantahala, Sumter, Chattachooche	93-622	1975	3,332
Gee Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	1975	2,493
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	(4,495)
Bristol Cliffs, VT	" "	94-268	1976	3,775 (Revised)
Lye Brook, VT	" "	93-622	1975	13,253
James River Face, VA	Jefferson	93-622	1975	8,703
Dolly Sods, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	10,215
Otter Creek, WV	"	93-622	1975	20,000
Rainbow Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	1975	6,593
Cohutta, GA,TN	Chattachooche, Cherokee	93-622	1975	33,998
Agua Tibia, CA	Cleveland	93-632	1975	15,934
Emigrant, CA	Stanislaus	93-632	1975	104,311
Weminuche, CO	San Juan, Rio Grande	93-632	1975	397,169
Mission Mtns., MT	Flathead	93-632	1975	73,877
Flat Tops, CO	White River, Routt	94-146	1975	235,035*
Hells Canyon, ID,OR	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	1975	192,700*
Alpine Lakes, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee	94-357	1976	305,233*
Eagles Nest, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt, White River	94-352	1976	133,618*
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-557	1976	(197,600*)
" "	"	94-567	1976	191,103*(Revised)

Kaiser, CA	Sierra	94-557	1976	22,500*
Hercules-Glades, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	1976	12,314*
		Grand-Totals(as of 12/31/77)		3,647,593*

*Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

TABLE 2

National Forest Wilderness Proposals Awaiting Congressional Action (as of 12/31/77)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Approximate Acres
Blue Range, AZ, NM	Apache	177,000
Monarch, CA 1/	Sequoia, Sierra	31,000
Trinity Alps, CA 2/	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity	268,000
Courthouse Mountain, Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels, CO 3/	Uncompahgre	61,000
Mt. Wilson, Delores Peak, CO 4/	San Juan, Uncompahgre	19,000
Idaho, ID	Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon	891,000
Salmon River, ID 5/	Bitterroot, Nezperce, Salmon	252,000
Beartooth, MT 6/	Custer, Gallatin	886,500
Spanish Peaks, MT	Gallatin	63,000
Gila Addition, NM 7/	Gila	116,000
Aldo Leopold, NM 8/	Gila	188,000
High Uintas, UT	Ashley, Wasatch	323,000
Cloud Peak, WY	Big Horn	150,000
Popo Agie, WY	Shoshone	82,000
	Total	3,507,500

1/ High Sierra Primitive Area

2/ Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area

3/ Uncompahgre Primitive Area

4/ Wilson Mountains Primitive Area

5/ Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

6/ Absaroka and Beartooth Primitive Areas

7/ Gila Primitive Area

TABLE 3

Wilderness Study Areas Designated by Congress (as of 12/31/77)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Acreage
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	507,054
Du Noir, WY	Shoshone	92-476	30,000
Lower Minam, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	32,000
Indian Peaks, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt	92-528	71,000
Belle Starr Cave, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,700
Dry Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,500
Richland Creek, AR	Ozark	93-622	2,100
Sopchoopy River, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1,100
Rock River Canyon, MI	Hiawatha	93-622	5,400
Sturgeon River, MI	Ottawa	93-622	13,200
Craggy Mountain, NC	Pisgah	93-622	1,100
Wambaw Swamp, SC	Francis Marion	93-622	1,500
Mill Creek, VA	Jefferson	93-622	4,000
Mountain Lake, VA	Jefferson	93-622	8,400
Peters Mountain, VA	Jefferson	93-622	5,000
Ramsey's Draft, VA	George Washington	93-622	6,700
Flynn Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	6,300
Round Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	4,200
Cranberry, WV	Monongahela	93-622	36,300
Big Frog, TN	Cherokee	93-622	4,500
Citico Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	14,000

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Hells Canyon, OR (3 areas)	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	110,800
Sheep Mountain, CA	Angeles, San Bernardino	94-557	52,000
Snow Mountain, CA	Mendocino	94-557	37,000
Bell Mountain, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	8,530
Paddy Creek, MO	" "	94-557	6,888
Piney Creek, MO	" "	94-557	8,430
Rockpile Mt., MO	" "	94-557	4,170
Great Bear, MT	Flathead, Lewis & Clark	94-557	393,000
Elkhorn, MT	Helena	94-557	77,346
Rincon, AZ	Coronado	94-567	62,930
West Pioneer, MT	Beaverhead	95-150	151,000
Taylor-Hilgard, MT	Beaverhead & Gallatin	95-150	289,000
Bluejoint, MT	Bitterroot	95-150	61,000
Sapphire, MT	Bitterroot & Deerlodge	95-150	94,000
Mount Henry, MT	Kootenai	95-150	21,000
Ten Lakes, MT	Kootenai	95-150	34,000
M. Fk. Judith, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	81,000
Big Snowies, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	91,000
Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, MT	Gallatin	95-150	151,000
		TOTAL	2,499,148

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM (as of 12/31/77)

State	Number of Units	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Alabama	1	12,646
Arizona	8	495,679
Arkansas	2	24,527
California 2/	20	1,725,729
Colorado 2/	8	1,045,926
Florida	1	23,432
Georgia 1/	2	32,384
Idaho 1/ 2/	3	1,284,584
Kentucky	1	4,753
Minnesota	1	748,927
Missouri 2/	1	12,314
Montana 1/	7	1,792,130
Nevada	1	64,667
New Hampshire	2	25,552
New Mexico	5	676,258
North Carolina 1/	4	31,468
Oregon 2/	11	951,082
South Carolina 1/	1	2,809
Tennessee 1/	3	8,120
Vermont	2	17,028

TABLE 4 (Cont'd)

Virginia	1	8,703
Washington 2/	5	1,390,030
West Virginia	2	30,215
Wisconsin	1	6,593
Wyoming 2/	5	2,178,262
Grand Total (As of 12/31/77)	92 3/	12,593,818

1/ Includes units located in an adjacent state; total acres adjusted.

2/ Some acreages estimated pending completion of final mapping.

3/ Individual States show number of units in each State even though part of unit may be in another State. Note: This column is not mathamatical e.g., the units by States will not add up to 92.

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES IN MULTIPLE STATES

			Acres	
Wilderness/State	National Forest		Gross	Net(Federal)
Cohutta				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		32,307	32,203
Tennessee	Cherokee		1,795	1,795
		TOTAL	34,102	33,998
Ellicott Rock				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		181	181
North Carolina	Nantahala		342	342
South Carolina	Sumter		2,809	2,809
		TOTAL	3,332	3,332
Hells Canyon				
Idaho	Nezperce		56,900	59,900
	Payette		24,200	23,900
Oregon	Wallowa-Whitman		109,740	108,900
		TOTAL	193,840	192,700
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock				
North Carolina	Nantahala		10,201	10,201
Tennessee	Cherokee		3,832	3,832
		TOTAL	14,033	14,033
Selway-Bitterroot				
Idaho	Bitterroot		164,774	164,721
	Clearwater		295,165	259,165
	Nezperce		559,699	559,531
Montana	Bitterroot		241,676	241,336
	Lolo		9,767	7,557
		TOTAL	1,235,081	1,232,310

TABLE 5

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, DECEMBER 31, 1977

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Area (acres) as of December 31, 1977	
			Gross	Net(Federal)
ALABAMA				
Sipsey	Bankhead	Montgomery	12,726	12,646
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------------			12,726	12,646
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,202
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	6,975	6,975
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,611	8,611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11,450	11,450
		Sub-Total	20,061	20,061
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,000	20,995
	Prescott	Prescott	19,637	19,637
	Kaibab	Williams	7,125	7,125
		Sub-Total	47,762	47,757
STATE TOTAL ------------------------------------			495,851	495,679

ARKANSAS

Caney Creek	Ouachita	Hot Springs	14,344	14,344
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	Russellville	10,542	10,183
STATE TOTAL			24,886	24,527

CALIFORNIA

Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	15,934	15,934
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	18,825	18,825
Cucamonga	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	8,500	8,500
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,475	63,475
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,695	62,375
Emigrant	Stanislaus	Sonora	105,345	104,311
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, NV	38,937	38,937
		Sub-Total	47,937	47,916
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	223,412	223,208
	Sierra	Fresno	259,743	259,543
		Sub-Total	483,155	482,751
Kaiser	Sierra	Fresno	22,500	22,500
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,390	213,630
Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	59,380	59,378
	Sierra	Fresno	42,660	42,660
		Sub-Total	102,040	102,038

Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	40,220	40,220
	Stanislaus	Sonora	9,945	9,945
		Sub-Total	50,165	50,165
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,215	36,215
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	35,255	35,165
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,951	20,559
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	149,170	148,978
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	68,540	68,457
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	16,335
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	98,065	95,770
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	74,395	74,275
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	38,635	37,555
		Sub-Total	113,030	111,830
STATE TOTAL ----------------------------------			1,733,522	1,725,729
COLORADO				
Eagles Nest	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ft. Collins	82,810	82,673
	White River	Glenwood Springs	51,105	50,945
		Sub-Total	133,915	133,618
Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	38,870	38,870
	White River	Glenwood Springs	196,360	196,165
		Sub-Total	235,230	235,035
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164
		Sub-Total	48,486	48,486

Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674
Weminuche	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	125,615	125,585
	San Juan	Durango	275,785	271,584
		Sub-Total	401,400	397,169
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------			1,051,708	1,045,926
FLORIDA				
Bradwell Bay	Apalachicola	Tallahassee	23,432	23,432
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			23,432	23,432
GEORGIA				
Cohutta 1/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	32,307	32,203
Ellicott Rock 2/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	181	181
STATE TOTAL --------------------------------------			32,488	32,384
IDAHO				
Hells Canyon 10/	Nezperce	Grangeville	59,900	59,900
	Payette	McCall	24,200	23,900
		Sub-Total	84,100	83,800
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	55,294	55,294

	Boise	Boise	149,942	149,942
	Challis	Challis	12,131	12,131
		Sub-Total	217,367	217,367
Selway-Bitterroot 3/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	164,774	164,721
	Clearwater	Orofino	259,165	259,165
	Nezperce	Grangeville	559,699	559,531
		Sub-Total	983,638	983,417
STATE TOTAL --			1,285,105	1,284,584
KENTUCKY				
Beaver Creek	Daniel Boone	Winchester	4,791	4,753
STATE TOTAL --			4,791	4,753
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,031,871	748,927
STATE TOTAL --			1,031,871	748,927
MISSOURI				
Hercules-Glades	Mark Twain	Rolla	12,315	12,314
STATE TOTAL --			12,315	12,314
MONTANA				
Anaconda-Pintler	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,537	72,537
	Deerlodge	Butte	44,817	44,175
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162
		Sub-Total	158,516	157,874

Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	709,356	709,356
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	240,000	240,000
		Sub-Total	949,356	949,356
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, ID	44,320	44,320
	Kootenai	Libby	49,952	49,952
		Sub-Total	94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,877	73,877
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula	74,832	74,192
		Sub-Total	239,936	239,296
Selway-Bitterroot 4/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	241,676	241,336
	Lolo	Missoula	9,767	7,557
		Sub-Total	251,443	248,893
STATE TOTAL			1,795,962	1,792,130
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667
STATE TOTAL			64,827	64,667
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552
Presidential Range-Dry River	White Mountain	Laconia	20,000	20,000

STATE TOTAL			25,552	25,552

NEW MEXICO

Gila	Gila	Silver City	429,738	429,546
Pecos	Carson	Taos	24,735	24,735
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	143,597	143,597
		Sub-Total	168,332	168,332
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,221
STATE TOTAL			676,514	676,258

NORTH CAROLINA

Ellicott Rock 5/	Nantahala	Asheville	342	342
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 6/	Nantahala	Asheville	10,201	10,201
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	Pisgah	Asheville	13,350	13,350
STATE TOTAL			31,468	31,468

OREGON

Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200
		Sub-Total	36,637	36,637
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709
Hells Canyon 4/	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	109,740	108,900

Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	76,900	76,900
Mountain Lakes	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	14,160	14,160
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Eugene	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Bend	32,734	32,734
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793
		Sub-Total	100,208	100,208
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030
		Sub-Total	46,116	46,116
Strawberry Mt.	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Willamette	Eugene	136,833	136,833
	Deschutes	Bend	63,069	63,069
		Sub-Total	199,902	199,902
STATE TOTAL			952,871	951,082

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ellicott Rock 7/	Sumter	Columbia	2,809	2,809
STATE TOTAL			2,809	2,809

TENNESSEE

Cohutta 8/	Cherokee	Cleveland	1,795	1,795
Gee Creek	Cherokee	Cleveland	2,493	2,493
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 9/	Cherokee	Cleveland	3,832	3,832
STATE TOTAL			8,120	8,120

VERMONT

Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	Rutland	3,775	3,775
Lye Brook	Green Mountain	Rutland	14,600	13,253
STATE TOTAL			18,375	17,028

VIRGINIA

James River Face	Jefferson	Roanoke	8,703	8,703
STATE TOTAL			8,703	8,703

WASHINGTON

Alpine Lakes	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	122,263	122,061
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	184,672	183,172
		Sub-Total	306,935	305,233
Glacier Peak	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	227,531	227,459
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,778
		Sub-Total	464,441	464,237
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740
	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940
		Sub-Total	82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	32,356
Pasayten	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485
		Sub-Total	505,524	505,524
STATE TOTAL			1,401,991	1,390,030

WEST VIRGINIA				
Dolly Sods	Monongahela	Elkins	10,215	10,215
Otter Creek	Monongahela	Elkins	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL			30,215	30,215
WISCONSIN				
Rainbow Lake	Chequamegon	Park Falls	6,593	6,593
STATE TOTAL			6,593	6,593
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	392,160	392,160
Fitzpatrick	Shoshone	Cody	191,103	191,103
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104
Teton	Teton	Jackson	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Cody	687,132	686,584
STATE TOTAL			2,178,810	2,178,262
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/77)			12,911,505	12,593,818

1/ Also in Tennessee

2/ Also in North Carolina and South Carolina

3/ Also in Montana

4/ Also in Idaho

5/ Also in Georgia and South Carolina

6/ Also in Tennessee

7/ Also in Georgia and North Carolina

8/ Also in Georgia

9/ Also in North Carolina

10/ Also in Oregon

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/77)

STATE	NUMBER OF UNITS	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Arizona 1/	1	173,762
California	3	276,862
Colorado	2	83,419
Idaho	2	1,439,871
Montana	3	340,345
New Mexico 1/	3	338,318
Utah	1	236,509
Wyoming	3	214,722
Grand Total (As of 12/31/77)	17	3,103,808

1/ Blue Range Primitve Area in Arizona & New Mexico

TABLE 7

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/77)

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) as of December 31, 1977	
			Gross	Net (Federal)
ARIZONA				
Blue Range 1/	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,762
STATE TOTAL			175,112	173,762
CALIFORNIA				
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Sonora	6,151	6,130
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	9,710	9,710
	Sierra	Fresno	1,946	1,946
		Sub-Total	11,656	11,656
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	31,931
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	252,781	227,145
		Sub-Total	287,337	259,076
STATE TOTAL			305,144	276,862
COLORADO				
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,690	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21,235	20,616
		Sub-Total	30,925	30,167
STATE TOTAL			100,178	83,419

IDAHO

Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,275
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,496
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	240,422
		Sub-Total	1,232,744	1,224,190
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	122,420	122,420
	Nezperce	Grangeville	93,605	93,261
		Sub-Total	216,025	215,681
STATE TOTAL -----------------------------			1,448,769	1,439,871

MONTANA

Absaroka	Gallatin	Bozeman	63,308	63,308
Beartooth	Custer	Billings	169,013	169,013
	Gallatin	Bozeman	57,588	57,588
		Sub-Total	226,601	226,601
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,616	50,436
STATE TOTAL -----------------------------			340,525	340,345

NEW MEXICO

Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	132,364
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 2/	Apache	Springerville, AZ	36,598	36,598
STATE TOTAL -----------------------------			339,370	338,318

UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	162,586	162,586
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73,923	73,923
		Sub-Total	236,509	236,509
STATE TOTAL			236,509	236,509
WYOMING				
Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	6,497	6,497
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71,320	71,320
STATE TOTAL			214,722	214,722
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/77)			3,160,329	3,103,808

1/ Also in New Mexico

2/ Also in Arizona

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREA IN MULTIPLE STATES

Blue Range				
Arizona	Apache		175,112	173,762
New Mexico	Apache		36,598	36,598
		Total	211,710	210,360

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. Certain Acts which established new units of the National Park System since September 3, 1964, have also provided for wilderness reviews in accordance with procedures contained in the Wilderness Act. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the wilderness system and the President sends his recommendation to the Congress.

A total of 68 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, and subsequent Acts of the Congress. Recommendations for 58 of these units have now been submitted to the Congress. On September 15, 1977, the Secretary of the Interior presented to the Congress the Administrations wilderness recommendations for Denali National Park (Mt. McKinley), Glacier Bay and Katmai National Monuments in Alaska and for lands proposed for addition to them. Additionally, the Secretary presented wilderness recommendation for four new proposed Alaska areas; Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Lake Clark National Park, and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. Wilderness reviews of eleven recently created or enlarged National Park System units are to be comple by various times through 1979.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1977, the following 48 areas of the National Park System were favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland, Virginia
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
Everglades National Park, Florida
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and
  Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas) Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia National Park, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Also prior to 1977, wilderness reviews found the lands within Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments, Padre Island Nationa Seashore and Mammoth Cave National Park nonsuitable for wilderness designation at the present time. The Congress was also advised that wilderness recommendations for Lake Mead National Recreation Area would be made following a study of power needs by the Bureau of Reclama

The Congress has designated the following 17 areas as wilderness. These wilderness areas take their name from the National Park System unit in which they are located. Other lands within some of these units have been designated as potential wilderness additions. The Congress provided that all lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Wilderness Name	State	Wilderness Acreage	Potential Wilderne Acreage
Petrified Forest	Arizona	50,260	
Saguaro	Arizona	71,400	
Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	9,440	2
Lassen Volcanic	California	78,982	
Lava Beds	California	28,460	
Joshua Tree	California	429,690	37,550
Pinnacles	California	12,952	990
Point Reyes	California	25,370	8,003
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colorado	11,180	
Great Sand Dunes	Colorado	33,450	670
Mesa Verde	Colorado	8,100	
Haleakala	Hawaii	19,270	5,500
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	43,243	
Isle Royale	Michigan	131,880	231
Bandelier	New Mexico	23,267	
Badlands	South Dakota	64,250	
Shenandoah	Virginia	79,019	560
	TOTALS	1,120,213	53,506

Bills were introduced into the 95th Congress to designate wilderness within the following units of the National Park System:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Virginia, Maryland
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
Everglades National Park, Florida
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
North Cascades Complex, Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia National Park, California
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on wilderness proposals for all, except Assateague Island National Seashore, in the above list, and for the Grand Canyon National Park and Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Departmental Action
Preliminary wilderness studies and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona, Utah
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Georgia

This brought to 64 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of general management plan studies. The general management plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

Sixteen wilderness studies were required by separate Acts authorizing new or enlarged park units. Wilderness studies for 5 of these have been completed and those remaining are to be completed by various times through November 1979; these include:

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida (P.L. 93-440)
Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas (P.L. 93-439)
Canaveral National Seashore, Florida (P.L. 93-626)
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina (P.L. 93-477)
Congaree Swamp National Monument, South Carolina (P.L. 94-545)
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia (P.L. 92-536)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona (P.L. 92-593)
Grand Canyon National Park, Utah (P.L. 93-620)
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi (P.L. 91-660)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan (P.L. 91-479)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91-661)

This brings to 68 the units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FOR POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that met the necessary requirements could be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservati System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wildern Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System were identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1977, favorable wilderness recommendations within the following 92 units of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to the Congress: (Those areas underlined and capitalize are established wilderness areas and the list includes Congressional action through December 31, 1977.)

1. AGASSIZ NWR[1], MINNESOTA
2. Aleutian Islands NWA[2,3,4] (Aleutian Islands NWR), Alaska
3. Unimak NWA[4] (Aleutian Islands NWR, Alaska)
4. Anaho Island NWR, Nevada
5. Back Bay NWR, Virginia
6. BERING SEA NWR, ALASKA
7. BIG LAKE NWR, ARKANSAS
8. SALT CREEK NWA (BITTER LAKE NWR, NEW MEXICO)
9. BLACKBEARD ISLAND NWR, GEORGIA
10. BOGOSLOF NWR, ALASKA
11. Bombay Hook NWR, Delaware
12. BOSQUE DEL APACHE NWR, NEW MEXICO
13. BRETON NWR, LOUISIANA
14. BRIGANTINE NWR, NEW JERSEY
15. Cabeza Prieta NWR, Arizona
16. CAPE ROMAIN NWR, SOUTH CAROLINA
17. Cedar Island NWR, North Carolina
18. CEDAR KEYS NWR, FLORIDA
19. CHAMISSO NWR, ALASKA
20. Charles M. Russell NWRange, Montana[5]
21. Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, Nevada[5]
22. CHASE LAKE NWR, NORTH DAKOTA
23. CHASSAHOWITZKA NWR, FLORIDA[6]
24. Assateague Island NWR[7] (Chincoteague NWR, Virginia)
25. CRAB ORCHARD NWR, ILLINOIS

26. Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska

27. COPALIS NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

28. Desert National Wildlife Range, Nevada 5/

29. FARALLON NWR, CALIFORNIA

30. FLATTERY ROCKS NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

31. FORRESTER ISLAND NWR, ALASKA

32. FORT NIOBRARA NWR, NEBRASKA

33. GRAVEL ISLAND NWR, WISCONSIN (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

34. GREAT SWAMP NWR, NEW JERSEY

35. GREAT WHITE HERON NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

36. GREEN BAY NWR, WISCONSIN (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

37. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon

38. Havasu NWR, Arizona/California

39. Hawaiian Islands NWR, Hawaii

40. HAZY ISLANDS NWR, ALASKA

41. HURON NWR, MICHIGAN

42. Imperial NWR, Arizona/California

ISLAND BAY NWR, FLORIDA

Izembek NWR, Alaska 3/

45. J.N. "DING" DARLING NWR, FLORIDA

46. Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska 4/6/

47. KEY WEST NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

48. Kofa Game Range, Arizona 5/

49. LACASSINE NWR, LOUISIANA

50. LAKE WOODRUFF NWR, FLORIDA 6/

51. LOSTWOOD NWR, NORTH DAKOTA
52. Malheur NWR, Oregon
53. Mattamuskeet NWR, North Carolina
54. MEDICINE LAKE NWR, MONTANA
55. MICHIGAN ISLANDS NWR, MICHIGAN
56. Mille Lacs NWR, Minnesota
57. Missiquoi NWR, Vermont
58. MINGO NWR, MISSOURI
59. MONOMOY NWR, MASSACHUSETTS
60. MOOSEHORN NWR - EDMUNDS UNIT, MAINE
61. MOOSEHORN NWR - BARING UNIT, MAINE
62. NATIONAL KEY DEER NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)
63. Noxubee NWR, Mississippi
64. Nunivak NWR, Alaska[3]
65. OKEFENOKEE NWR, GEORGIA
66. OREGON ISLANDS NWR, OREGON (21 acres established)
67. Oregon Islands NWR, Oregon (Proposed addition - 454 acres)
68. Parker River NWR, Massachusetts
69. PASSAGE KEY NWR, FLORIDA
70. Pea Island NWR, North Carolina
71. PELICAN ISLAND NWR, FLORIDA
72. QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands
73. RED ROCK LAKES NWR, MONTANA
74. Rice Lake NWR, Minnesota
75. SAINT LAZARIA NWR, ALASKA

76. SAINT MARKS NWR, FLORIDA
77. SAN JUAN ISLANDS NWR, WASHINGTON
78. Santee NWR, South Carolina
79. SEMIDI NWR, Alaska[4]
80. SENEY NWR, MICHIGAN
81. Sheldon National Antelope Refuge, Nevada
82. SIMEONOF NWR, ALASKA
83. SWANQUARTER NWR, NORTH CAROLINA
84. TAMARAC NWR, MINNESOTA
85. THREE ARCH ROCKS NWR, OREGON
86. TUXEDNI NWR, ALASKA
87. U L BEND NWR, MONTANA
88. Valentine NWR, Nebraska
89. WEST SISTER ISLAND NWR, OHIO
90. White River NWR, Arkansas
91. WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE, OKLAHOMA
92. WOLF ISLAND NWR, GEORGIA

1/ NWR - National Wildlife Refuge
2/ NWA - National Wilderness Area
3/ Action deferred pending native land selections under the Alaska Nativ
Claims Settlement Act
4/ Submitted for proposed wilderness status by Secretary in testimony
proposing amendments to H.R.-39.
5/ Deferrel of action requested pending completion of mineral surveys b
USGS and Bureau of Mines
6/ Private inholdings to be acquired and automatically become wildernes
upon acquisition (Chassahowitzka-940 acres and Lake Woodruff-40 acre
7/ Joint proposal by FWS and NPS.

Of the 92 units previously submitted to the Congress, 58 units, totaling approximately 730,000 acres have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970, Public Law 92-364 of August 7, 1972, Public Law 93-429 of October 1, 1974, Public Law 93-550 of December 26, 1974, Public Law 93-632 of January 2, 1975, and Public Law 94-557 of October 19, 1976. Of the 92 units previously submitted to the Congress, 34 are pending final action.

Lands within the following 17 national wildlife refuges were found, by the Secretary of the Interior, to be unsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken:

1. Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
2. Blackwater NWR, Maryland
3. Bowdoin NWR, Montana
4. Deer Flat NWR, Idaho
5. Horicon NWR, Wisconsin
6. Jones Island NWR, Washington*
7. Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
8. Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
9. Little Pend Oreille NWR, Washington
10. Martin NWR, Maryland
11. National Bison Range, Montana
12. National Elk Refuge, Wyoming
13. Salt Plains NWR, Oklahoma
14. Savannah NWR, South Carolina/Georgia

15. Smith Island NWR, Washington

16. Turnbull NWR, Washington

17. Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin 1/

No wilderness recommendations or designations were made during 1977.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION

Departmental Action on all identified areas requiring review under provisions of The Wilderness Act have been completed except as follows:

Five proposed areas as have action deferred pending completion of mineral surveys.

Three proposed areas have action deferred pending native selections under ANSCA.

Four Alaska areas are yet to be submitted due to pending native selections under ANSCA. They are:

1. Arctic National Wildlife Range, Alaska 2/
2. Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Alaska
3. Hazen Bay NWR, Alaska
4. Kodiak NWR, Alaska

One area, Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge is being de pending completion of the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) study scheduled for 1981.

1/Determined unsuitable, but restudy requested by former Administration delayed pending completion of The Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) study.

2/Submitted for proposed wilderness status by Secretary in testimony pr amendments to H.R.-39.

*NOTE: Public land Order 5515 dated August 27, 1975, consolidated thes NWR's along with 2 others; San Juan NWR, previously submitted and Matia Island NWR to form the San Juan NWR.

The Congress has designated the following 25 areas as wilderness. These wilderness areas take their name from the National Park System unit in which they are located. Other lands within some of these units have been designated as potential wilderness additions. The Congress provided that all lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Wilderness Name	State	Wilderness Acreage	Potential Wilderness Acreage
Badlands	S. Dakota	64,250	
Bandelier	N. Mex.	23,267	
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colo.	11,180	
Buffalo National River	Ark.	10,529	25,471
Carlsbad Caverns	N. Mex.	33,125	320
Chiricahua N.M.	Ariz.	9,440	2
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	43,243	
Everglades	Fla.	1,296,500	81,900
Great Sand Dunes	Colo.	33,450	670
Guadalupe Mountains	Tex.	46,850	
Gulf Islands	Fla. Miss.	1,800	2,800
Haleakala	Hawaii	19,270	5,500
Hawaii Volcanoes	Hawaii	123,100	7,850
Isle Royale	Mich.	131,880	231
Joshua Tree	Calif.	429,690	37,550
Lassen Volcanic	Calif.	78,982	
Lava Beds	Calif.	28,460	
Mesa Verde	Colo.	8,100	
Organ Pipe Cactus	Ariz.	312,600	1,240
Petrified Forest	Ariz.	50,260	
Pinnacles	Calif.	12,952	990
Point Reyes	Calif.	25,370	8,003
Saguaro	Ariz.	71,400	
Shenandoah	Va.	79,579	
Theodore Roosevelt	N. Dak.	29,920	
TOTALS		2,975,197	172,527

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Bills were introduced in the 95th Congress to designate wilderness within the following units of the National Park System:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Virginia, Maryland
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Arizona
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
Everglades National Park, Florida
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
North Cascades Complex, Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia National Park, California
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on wilderness proposals for: the Buffalo National River, Gulf Islands National Seashore the Big Bend, Carlsbad Caverns, Crater Lake, Everglades, Guadalupe Mountains, Glacier, Hawaii Volcanoes, and Theodore Roosevelt National Parks; the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. Subsequently, hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and wilderness was designated for eight of these units.

Departmental Action

Preliminary wilderness studies and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

- Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia
- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona, Utah
- Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
- Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

This brought to 64 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of general management plan studies. The general management plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

Sixteen wilderness studies were required by separate Acts authorizing new or enlarged park units. Wilderness studies for 6 of these have been completed and those remaining are to be completed by various times through November 1979; these include:

Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida (P.L. 93-440)
Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas (P.L. 93-439)
Canaveral National Seashore, Florida (P.L. 93-626)
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina (P.L. 93-477)
Congaree Swamp National Monument, South Carolina (P.L. 94-545)
Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia (P.L. 92-536)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona (P.L. 92-593)
Grand Canyon National Park, Utah (P.L. 93-620)
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan (P.L. 91-479)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91-661)

This brings to 68 the units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM FOR POTENTIAL WILDERNESS AREAS

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements could be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres, in the National Wildlife Refuge System were identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1978, favorable Wilderness recommendations for or within the following 90 units* of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to Congress (those areas underlined and capitalized are established Wilderness areas and the list includes legislative action through adjournment of the 95th Congress):

*The previously identified 92 units have become 90 through the actions of (a) consolidation of Charles Sheldon Antelope Range and Sheldon National Antelope Refuge as the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge and (b) passage in the 95th Congress of the Oregon Islands addition (P.L. 95-450)

1. AGASSIZ NWR, MINNESOTA 1/
2. Aleutian Islands NWR, Alaska 2/3/
3. Unimak NWA (Aleutian Islands NWR, Alaska)
4. Anaho Island NWR, Nevada
5. Back Bay NWR, Virginia
6. BERING SEA NWR, ALASKA
7. BIG LAKE NWR, ARKANSAS
8. SALT CREEK NWA (BITTER LAKE NWR, NEW MEXICO)
9. BLACKBEARD ISLAND NWR, GEORGIA
10. BOGOSLOF NWR, ALASKA
11. Bombay Hook NWR, Delaware
12. BOSQUE DEL APACHE NWR, NEW MEXICO
13. BRETON NWR, LOUISIANA
14. BRIGANTINE NWR, NEW JERSEY
15. Cabeza Prieta NWR, Arizona 4/
16. CAPE ROMAIN NWR, SOUTH CAROLINA
17. Cedar Island NWR, North Carolina
18. CEDAR KEYS NWR, FLORIDA
19. CHAMISSO NWR, ALASKA
20. Charles M. Russell NWR, Montana 4/
21. CHASE LAKE NWR, NORTH DAKOTA
22. CHASSAHOWITZKA NWR, FLORIDA 5/
23. Assateague Island NWR 6/ (Chincoteague NWR, Virginia)
24. CRAB ORCHARD NWR, ILLINOIS
25. Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska

26. COPALIS NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

27. Desert National Wildlife Range, Nevada 4/

28. FARALLON NWR, CALIFORNIA

29. FLATTERY ROCKS NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)

30. FORRESTER ISLAND NWR, ALASKA

31. FORT NIOBRARA NWR, NEBRASKA

32. GRAVEL ISLAND NWR, WISCONSIN (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

33. GREAT SWAMP NWR, NEW JERSEY

34. GREAT WHITE HERON NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

35. GREEN BAY NWR, WISCONSIN (Unit of Wisconsin Islands NWA)

36. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon

37. Havasu NWR, Arizona/California

38. Hawaiian Islands NWR, Hawaii

39. HAZY ISLANDS NWR, ALASKA

40. HURON NWR, MICHIGAN

41. Imperial NWR, Arizona/California

42. ISLAND BAY NWR, FLORIDA

43. Izembek NWR, Alaska 3/

44. J.N. "DING" DARLING NWR, FLORIDA

45. Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska 5/

46. KEY WEST NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)

47. Kofa NWR, Arizona 4/

48. LACASSINE NWR, LOUISIANA

49. LAKE WOODRUFF NWR, FLORIDA 5/

50. LOSTWOOD NWR, NORTH DAKOTA
51. Malheur NWR, Oregon
52. Mattamuskeet NWR, North Carolina
53. MEDICINE LAKE NWR, MONTANA
54. MICHIGAN ISLANDS NWR, MICHIGAN
55. Mile Lacs NWR, Minnesota
56. Missisquoi NWR, Vermont
57. MINGO NWR, MISSOURI
58. MONOMOY NWR, MASSACHUSETTS
59. MOOSEHORN NWR - EDMUNDS UNIT, MAINE
60. MOOSEHORN NWR - BARING UNIT, MAINE
61. NATIONAL KEY DEER NWR, FLORIDA (Unit of Florida Keys NWA)
62. Noxubee NWR, Mississippi
63. Nunivak NWR, Alaska[3/]
64. OKEFENOKEE NWR, GEORGIA
65. OREGON ISLANDS NWR, OREGON*
66. Parker River NWR, Massachusetts
67. PASSAGE KEY NWR, FLORIDA
68. Pea Island NWR, North Carolina
69. PELICAN ISLAND NWR, FLORIDA
70. QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES NWR, WASHINGTON (Unit of Washington Islands NWA)
71. RED ROCK LAKES NWR, MONTANA
72. Rice Lake NWR, Minnesota
73. SAINT LAZARIA NWR, ALASKA

*Congressional action (P.L. 95-450) added 346 acres/140 hectares, for a total of 367 acres/149 hectares.

74. SAINT MARKS NWR, FLORIDA

75. SAN JUAN ISLANDS NWR, WASHINGTON

76. Santee NWR, South Carolina

77. SEMIDI NWR, Alaska

78. SENEY NWR, MICHIGAN

79. Sheldon NWR, Nevada/Oregon [4]

80. SIMEONOF NWR, ALASKA

81. SWANQUARTER NWR, NORTH CAROLINA

82. TAMARAC NWR, MINNESOTA

83. THREE ARCH ROCKS NWR, OREGON

84. TUXEDNI NWR, ALASKA

85. UL BEND NWR, MONTANA

86. Valentine NWR, Nebraska

87. WEST SISTER ISLAND NWR, OHIO

88. White River NWR, Arkansas

89. WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE, OKLAHOMA

90. WOLF ISLAND NWR, GEORGIA

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[1] NWR - National Wildlife Refuge.
[2] NWA - National Wilderness Area.
[3] Action deferred pending native land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
[4] Deferral of action requested pending completion of mineral survey by USGS and Bureau of Mines.
[5] Private inholdings to be acquired and automatically become Wilderness upon acquisition (Chassahowitzka-940 acres/381 hectares and Lake Woodruff-40 acres/16 hectares).
[6] Joint proposal by FWS and NPS.

Of the 90 units previously submitted to Congress, 58 units totaling approximately 771,328 acres/312,279 hectares have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970, Public Law 92-364 of August 7, 1972, Public Law 93-429 of October 1, 1974, Public Law 93-550 of December 26, 1974, Public Law 93-632 of January 2, 1975, Public Law 94-557 of October 19, 1976, and Public Law 95-450 of October 11, 1978. Of the 90 units, 32 units are awaiting final action.

Lands within the following 17 national wildlife refuges have been found by the Secretary of the Interior to be unsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken:

1. Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
2. Blackwater NWR, Maryland
3. Bowdoin NWR, Montana
4. Deer Flat NWR, Idaho
5. Horicon NWR, Wisconsin
6. Jones Island NWR, Washington*
7. Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
8. Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
9. Little Pend Oreille NWR, Washington
10. Martin NWR, Maryland
11. National Bison Range, Montana
12. National Elk Refuge, Wyoming
13. Salt Plain NWR, Oklahoma
14. Savannah NWR, South Carolina/Georgia
15. Smith Island NWR, Washington*
16. Turnbull NWR, Washington
17. Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin 1/

*NOTE: Public land Order 5515 dated August 27, 1975, consolidated these two NWR's along with 2 others, San Juan NWR (previously submitted and Matia Island NWR, to form the San Juan NWR.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION

The Department made ANCSA related Wilderness recommendations to the 96th Congress for the following areas:

1. Aleutian Islands
2. Arctic
3. Izembek
4. Kenai
5. New Alaska Marine
6. Semidi
7. Unimak

Departmental action on all identified areas requiring review under provisions of The Wilderness Act have been completed except as follows:

Five proposed areas have action deferred pending completion of mineral surveys.

1. Cabeza Prieta NWR
2. Charles M. Russell NWR
3. Desert National Wildlife Range
4. Kofa NWR
5. Sheldon NWR

Four areas are yet to be submitted due to pending legislation and/or selections under ANSCA.

1. Arctic National Wildlife Range, Alaska
2. Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Alaska
3. Hazen Bay NWR, Alaska
4. Kodiak NWR, Alaska

One recommendation, the Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge is being deferred pending completion of the Great River Environmental Action Team's (GREAT) study of the Upper Reach, scheduled for 1981.

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[1] Determined unsuitable, however recommendation from results of restudy, requested by Administration, delayed pending completion of the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) study.

THE BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW PROGRAM

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) authorized, for the first time, a wilderness review on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). For lands identified as possessing wilderness characteristics, the Secretary of the Interior must recommend to the President no later than October 21, 1991, which areas are suitable for designation as wilderness and which are more suitable for other uses. The President must make his recommendations to Congress within two years of receiving the Secretary's recommendations.

The review process includes (1) a two-step inventory of public lands to identify roadless areas of five thousand acres or more and roadless islands having wilderness characteristics; (2) a study of those areas which are determined to have wilderness characteristics (wilderness study areas); and (3) the report to Congress.

Certain lands administered by the BLM are not included in the wilderness review because they were exempted by FLPMA or do not meet the definition of "public lands." Exempted areas include Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands that are being managed for commercial timber production, outer continental shelf lands, and lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. In addition, sec. 305 of the fiscal year 1979 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior prohibits the appropriation of funds by that Act for the review and recommendation procedures of sec. 603(a) of FLPMA in Alaska.

grazing uses and for appropriation under the mining laws. For areas which have wilderness characteristics, the "interim management policy" must remain in effect until Congress acts on the President's recommendations on each area. On January 12, 1979, the BLM released a draft interim management policy and proposed mining regulations. A 60-day public comment period ended on March 14. The draft policy is now being revised and will be released in final form in the near future.

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Glacier Peak	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	227,531	227,459
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,778
		Sub-Total	464,441	464,237
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740
	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940
		Sub-Total	82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	32,356
Pasayten	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485
		Sub-Total	505,524	505,524
Wenaha-Tucannon 12/	Umatilla	Pendleton	110,995	110,995
STATE TOTAL			1,512,986	1,501,025
WEST VIRGINIA				
Dolly Sods	Monongahela	Elkins	10,215	10,215
Otter Creek	Monongahela	Elkins	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL			30,215	30,215
WISCONSIN				
Blackjack Springs	Nicolet	Rhinelander	5,886	5,886*
Rainbow Lake	Chequamegon	Park Falls	6,583	6,583
Whisker Lake	Nicolet	Rhinelander	7,315	7,165
STATE TOTAL			19,784	19,634
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	392,160	392,160
Fitzpatrick	Shoshone	Cody	191,103	191,103
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Savage Run	Medicine Bow	Laramie	14,940	14,940*
Teton	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	557,311	557,311
Washakie	Shoshone	Cody	687,132	686,584
STATE TOTAL			2,193,750	2,193,202*
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/78)			15,606,877	15,257,135

1/ Also in Tennessee

2/ Also in North Carolina and South Carolina

3/ Also in Montana

4/ Also in Idaho

5/ Also in Georgia and South Carolina

6/ Also in Tennessee

7/ Also in Washington

8/ Also in Georgia and North Carolina

9/ Also in Georgia

10/ Also in North Carolina

11/ Also in Oregon

12/ Also in Oregon

*Estimated acreage pending completion of final mapping.

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES IN MULTIPLE STATES
(As of 12/31/78)

Wilderness/State	National Forest		Acres Gross	Acres Net (Federal)
Cohutta				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		32,307	32,203
Tennessee	Cherokee		1,795	1,795
		TOTAL	34,102	33,998
Ellicott Rock				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		181	181
North Carolina	Nantahala		342	342
South Carolina	Sumter		2,809	2,809
		TOTAL	3,332	3,332
Hells Canyon				
Idaho	Nezperce		59,900	59,900*
	Payette		24,200	23,900*
Oregon	Wallowa-Whitman		109,740	108,900*
		TOTAL	193,840	192,700*
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock				
North Carolina	Nantahala		10,201	10,201
Tennessee	Cherokee		3,832	3,832
		TOTAL	14,033	14,033

Selway-Bitterroot				
Idaho	Bitterroot		164,774	164,721
	Clearwater		259,165	259,165
	Nezperce		559,699	559,531
Montana	Bitterroot		241,676	241,336
	Lolo		9,767	7,557
		TOTAL	1,235,081	1,232,310
Wenaha-Tucannon				
Oregon	Umatilla		66,417	66,375
Washington	Umatilla		110,995	110,995
		TOTAL	177,412	177,370

*Estimated acreage pending completion of final mapping.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/78)

STATE	NUMBER OF UNITS	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Arizona 1/	1	173,762
California	3	276,862
Colorado	2	83,419
Idaho	2	1,439,921
Montana	1	50,436
New Mexico 1/	3	338,318
Utah	1	236,509
Wyoming	3	214,722
Grand Total (As of 12/31/78)	15	2,813,949

1/ Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona & New Mexico

TABLE 7

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/78)

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1978 Gross	Net (Feder
ARIZONA				
Blue Range 1/	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,762
STATE TOTAL			175,112	173,762
CALIFORNIA				
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Sonora	6,151	6,130
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	9,710	9,710
	Sierra	Fresno	1,946	1,946
		Sub-Total	11,656	11,656
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,556	31,931
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	252,781	227,145
		Sub-Total	287,337	259,076
STATE TOTAL			305,144	276,862
COLORADO				
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,690	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21,235	20,61
		Sub-Total	30,925	30,16
STATE TOTAL			100,178	83,41

TABLE 7 (Con't)

IDAHO				
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,276
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,496
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	240,422
		Sub-Total	1,232,744	1,224,190
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	122,420	122,420
	Nezperce	Grangeville	93,605	93,311
		Sub-Total	216,025	215,731
STATE TOTAL			1,448,769	1,439,921
MONTANA				
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,616	50,436
STATE TOTAL			50,616	50,436
NEW MEXICO				
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	132,364
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 2/	Apache	Springerville, AZ	36,598	36,598
STATE TOTAL			339,370	338,318
UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	162,586	162,586
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73,923	73,923
		Sub-Total	236,509	236,509
STATE TOTAL			236,509	236,509

TABLE 7 (Con't)

WYOMING

Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	6,497	6,497
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71,320	71,320
STATE TOTAL			214,722	214,722
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/78)			2,870,420	2,813,949

1/ Also in New Mexico

2/ Also in Arizona

National Forest Primitive Area in Multiple States

Primitive Area/State	National Forest	Acres Gross	Acres Net (Fed
Blue Range			
Arizona	Apache	175,112	173,762
New Mexico	Apache	36,598	36,598
	Total	211,710	210,360

Department of the Interior
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. Certain Acts which established new units of the National Park System since September 3, 1964, have also provided for wilderness reviews in accordance with procedures contained in the Wilderness Act. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the Wilderness System and the President sends his recommendation to the Congress.

A total of 68 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, and subsequent Acts of Congress. Recommendations for 58 of these units have now been submitted to the Congress. Wilderness reviews of ten recently created or enlarged National Park System units are to be completed by various times through 1979. On December 1, 1978, the President issued a proclamatio designating 13 national monuments, consisting of 41 million acres in Alaska, to be administered as units of the National Park System. In January 1979 the Administration reaffirmed, to the 96th Congress, its wilderness recommendations for these areas which was initially sent to the Congress on September 15, 1977. Recommended as wilderness are lands within the Aniakchak, Bering Land Bridge, Cape Krusenstern, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, Lake Clark, Noatak, Wrangell-St. Elias, and Yukon-Charley National Monuments, and the Mt. McKinley National Park.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1978, the following 48 areas of the National Park System were favorably recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

- Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
- Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland, Virginia
- Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
- Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
- Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
- Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
- Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
- Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
- Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona

Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
Everglades National Park, Florida
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
North Cascades Complex (includes North Cascades National Park and
  Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas) Washington
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia National Park, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Also prior to 1978, wilderness reviews found the lands within Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments, Padre Island National Seashore and Mammoth Cave National Park nonsuitable for wilderness designation at the present time. The Congress was also advised that wilderness recommendations for Lake Mead National Recreation Area would be made following a study of power needs by the Bureau of Reclamation.

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Paddy Creek, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	6,888
Piney Creek, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	8,430
Rockpile Mtn., MO	Mark Twain	94-557	4,170
Elkhorn, MT	Helena	94-557	77,346
Rincon, AZ	Coronado	94-567	62,930
West Pioneer, Mt	Beaverhead	95-150	151,000
Taylor-Hilgard, MT	Beaverhead, Gallatin	95-150	289,000
Bluejoint, MT	Bitterroot	95-150	61,000
Sapphire, MT	Bitterroot, Deerloge	95-150	94,000
Mount Henry, MT	Kootenai	95-150	21,000
Ten Lakes, MT	Kootenai	95-150	34,000
M. Fk. Judith, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	81,000
Big Snowies, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	91,000
Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, Mt	Gallatin	95-150	151,000
Hunter Fryingpan, CO	White River	95-237	8,000
		TOTAL	1,454,294

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM (As of 12/31/78)

State	Number of Units	Net Area Acr (Federal)
Alabama	1	12,646
Arizona 2/	9	552,109
Arkansas	2	24,527
California 2/	22	2,105,683
Colorado 2/	10	1,190,496
Florida	1	23,432
Georgia 1/	2	32,384
Idaho 1/ 2/	4	1,490,484
Kentucky	1	4,753
Minnesota 2/	1	782,453
Missouri	1	12,314
Montana 1/ 2/	10	3,086,718
Nevada	1	64,667
New Hampshire	2	25,932
New Mexico 2/	8	793,958
North Carolina 1/	4	31,468
Oregon 2/	13	1,212,875
South Carolina 1/	1	2,809
Tennessee 1/	3	8,120
Utah 2/	1	29,397
Vermont	2	17,131

TABLE 4 (Con't)

Virginia	1	8,703
Washington 2/	6	1,501,025
West Virginia	2	30,215
Wisconsin 2/	3	19,634
Wyoming 2/	6	2,193,202
Grand Total (As of 12/31/78)	110 3/	15,257,135

1/ Includes units located in an adjacent state; total acres adjusted.

2/ Some acreages estimated pending completion of final mapping.

3/ Individual States show number of units in each State even though part of unit may be in another State. Note: This column is not mathamatical, i.e., the units by States will not add up to 110.

TABLE 5

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, Dec. 31, 1978

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1978 Gross	Net (Fede
ALABAMA				
Sipsey	Bankhead	Montgomery	12,726	12,646
STATE TOTAL---------------------------------------			12,726	12,646
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,202
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	6,975	6,975
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,611	8,611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11,450	11,450
		Sub-Total	20,061	20,061
Pusch Ridge	Coronado	Tuscon	56,430	56,430*
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,000	20,995
	Prescott	Prescott	19,637	19,637
	Kaibab	Williams	7,125	7,125
		Sub-Total	47,762	47,757
STATE TOTAL---------------------------------------			552,281	552,109

TABLE 5 (Con't)

ARKANSAS				
Caney Creek	Ouachita	Hot Springs	14,344	14,344
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	Russellville	10,542	10,183
STATE TOTAL--			24,886	24,527
CALIFORNIA				
Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	15,934	15,934
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	18,825	18,825
Cucamonga	San Bernadino	San Bernadino	8,500	8,500
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,475	63,475
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,695	62,375
Emigrant	Stanislaus	Sonora	105,345	104,311
Golden Trout	Inyo	Bishop	168,771	165,951*
	Sequoia	Porterville	137,229	136,849*
		Sub-Total	306,000	302,800*
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,000	8,979
	Toiyabe	Reno, NV	38,937	38,937
		Sub-Total	47,937	47,916
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	223,412	223,208
	Sierra	Fresno	259,743	259,543
		Sub-Total	483,155	482,751
Kaiser	Sierra	Fresno	22,700	22,700
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,390	213,630

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	59,380	59,378
	Sierra	Fresno	42,660	42,660
		Sub-Total	102,040	102,038
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	40,220	40,220
	Stanislaus	Sonora	9,945	9,945
		Sub-Total	50,165	50,165
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,215	36,215
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	35,255	35,165
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,951	20,559
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	149,170	149,022
Santa Lucia	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	21,250	18,210*
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	68,540	68,457
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	16,335
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	159,065	154,470*
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	74,395	74,275
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	38,635	37,555
		Sub-Total	113,030	111,830
STATE TOTAL--			2,121,772	2,105,683*
COLORADO				
Eagle Nest	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ft. Collins	82,810	82,673
	White River	Glenwood Springs	51,105	50,945
		Sub-Total	133,915	133,618

TABLE (Con't)

Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	38,870	38,870
	White River	Glenwood Springs	196,360	196,165
		Sub-Total	235,230	235,035
Hunter Fryingpan	White River	Glenwood Springs	74,450	74,250*
Indian Peaks	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ft. Collins	70,000	70,000*
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164
		Sub-Total	48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674
Weminuche	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	125,615	125,585
	San Juan	Durango	275,785	271,904
		Sub-Total	401,400	397,489
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412
STATE TOTAL			1,196,158	1,190,496
FLORIDA				
Bradwell Bay	Apalachicola	Tallahassee	23,432	23,432
STATE TOTAL			23,432	23,432
GEORGIA				
Cohutta 1/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	32,307	32,203
Ellicott Rock 2/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	181	181
STATE TOTAL			32,488	32,38

TABLE 5 (Con't)

IDAHO				
Gospel Hump	Nezperce	Grangeville	206,000	205,900*
Hells Canyon 11/	Nezperce	Grangeville	59,900	59,900*
	Payette	McCall	24,200	23,900*
		Sub-Total	84,100	83,800*
Sawtooth	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	55,294	55,294
	Boise	Boise	149,942	149,942
	Challis	Challis	12,131	12,131
		Sub-Total	217,367	217,367
Selway-Bitterroot 3/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	164,774	164,721
	Clearwater	Orofino	259,165	259,165
	Nezperce	Grangeville	559,699	559,531
		Sub-Total	983,638	983,417
STATE TOTAL-----			1,491,105	1,490,484*
KENTUCKY				
Beaver Creek	Daniel Boone	Winchester	4,791	4,753
STATE TOTAL-----			4,791	4,753
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,075,500	782,453*
STATE TOTAL-----			1,075,500	782,453*
MISSOURI				
Hercules-Glades	Mark Twain	Rolla	12,315	12,314
STATE TOTAL-----			12,315	12,314

TABLE 5 (Con't)

MONTANA				
Absaroka-Beartooth	Custer	Billings	345,693	345,589*
	Gallatin	Bozeman	575,889	574,788*
		Sub-Total	921,582	920,377*
Anaconda-Pintler	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,537	72,537
	Deerlodge	Butte	44,817	44,175
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162
		Sub-Total	158,516	157,874
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	709,356	709,356
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	300,000	300,000*
		Sub-Total	1,009,356	1,009,356*
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, ID	44,320	44,320
	Kootenai	Libby	49,952	49,952
		Sub-Total	94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562
Great Bear	Flathead	Kalispell	285,771	285,771*
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,877	73,877
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula	74,832	74,192
		Sub-Total	239,936	239,296
Selway-Bitterroot 4/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	241,676	241,336
	Lolo	Missoula	9,767	7,557
		Sub-Total	251,443	248,893
Welcome Creek	Lolo	Missoula	28,440	28,440
STATE TOTAL			3,091,755	3,086,718
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,66
			64.827	64,66

TABLE 5 (Con't)

NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552
Presidential Range-Dry River	White Mountain	Laconia	20,380	20,380
STATE TOTAL			25,932	25,932
NEW MEXICO				
Chama River Canyon	Carson	Taos	2,600	2,580*
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	47,700	47,700*
		Sub-Total	50,300	50,280*
Gila	Gila	Sliver City	429,738	429,546
Manzano Mtn.	Cibola	Albuquerque	37,000	36,680*
Pecos	Carson	Taos	24,735	24,735
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	143,597	143,597
		Sub-Total	168,332	168,332
Sandia Mtn.	Cibola	Albuquerque	30,930	30,740
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	6,029	6,027
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,221
STATE TOTAL			794,744	793,958
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 5/	Nantahala	Asheville	342	342
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 6/	Nantahala	Asheville	10,201	10,201
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,57
Shining Rock	Pisgah	Asheville	13,350	13,35
STATE TOTAL			31,468	31,46

TABLE 5 (Con't)

OREGON

Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200
		Sub-Total	36,637	36,637
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709
Hells Canyon 4/	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	109,740	108,900*
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	168,900	168,900*
Mountain Lake	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	47,160	46,520*
Mt. Jefferson	Willamette	Eugene	63,681	63,681
	Deschutes	Bend	32,734	32,734
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793
		Sub-Total	100,208	100,208
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030
		Sub-Total	46,116	46,116
Strawberry Mt.	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Willamette	Eugene	182,233	182,233*
	Deschutes	Bend	63,069	63,069
		Sub-Total	245,302	245,302*
Wenaha-Tucannon 7/	Umatilla	Pendleton	66,417	66,375
Wild Rogue	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	36,700	25,658*
STATE TOTAL			1,226,388	1,212,875*

TABLE 5 (Con't)

SOUTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 8/	Sumter	Columbia	2,809	2,809
STATE TOTAL			2,809	2,809
TENNESSEE				
Cohutta 9/	Cherokee	Cleveland	1,795	1,795
Gee Creek	Cherokee	Cleveland	2,493	2,493
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 10/	Cherokee	Cleveland	3,832	3,832
STATE TOTAL			8,120	8,120
UTAH				
Lone Peak	Uinta	Provo	19,745	19,575*
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	9,822	9,822*
		Sub-Total	29,567	29,397*
STATE TOTAL			29,567	29,397*
VERMONT				
Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	Rutland	3,775	3,775
Lye Brook	Green Mountain	Rutland	14,600	13,356
STATE TOTAL			18,375	17,131
VIRGINIA				
James River Face	Jefferson	Roanoke	8,703	8,703
STATE TOTAL			8,703	8,703
WASHINGTON				
Alpine Lakes	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	122,263	122,061*
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	184,672	183,172*
		Sub-Total	306,935	305,233*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 896), we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Fifteenth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System for calendar year 1978.

Sincerely,

Bob Bergland

BOB BERGLAND
Secretary of Agriculture

May 24, 1979
Date

Cecil D. Andrus

CECIL D. ANDRUS
Secretary of the Interior

July 30, 1979
Date

Enclosure

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Wilderness Status

The National Forest System, as of December 31, 1978, has 110 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). These National Forest wildernesses total 15,257,135 Federal (net) acres, or about 8 percent of all National Forests and Grasslands administered by the Forest Service, USDA.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (PL 88-577) established the NWPS and made 54 National Forest units (9.1 million acres) the nucleus of the Wilderness System. Subsequent legislation has added 56 wildernesses and additions to eight designated units, totaling about 6,325,500 acres, to the NWPS from the National Forest System (see Table 1).

In 1978, the 95th Congress (2nd session) designated 18 new wildernesses and six additions to existing wildernesses for a total of about 2,680,000 National Forest System acres. The National Forest wilderness component is presently 80 percent of the entire Wilderness System. Tables 4 and 5 present the National Forest wildernesses as of December 31, 1978.

Reviewers of this information and persons using the data from the enclosed tables should be aware of changes in acreage figures from year to year. There are several reasons for these changes:

- Considerable wilderness acreage in the Western United States involves unsurveyed lands. As areas are surveyed and accurate control maps are produced, more reliable acreages are computed.
- Periodic land status reviews correct omissions or errors, and make necessary changes.
- Acquisition of private inholdings increases the National Forest (net) acreage.
- New additions to the Wilderness System have an estimated acreage until final calculations are completed and mapped.

Changing the acreage status of a wilderness does not mean a change in the boundary. Only the Congress can adjust a wilderness boundary. Any question about reported acreages should be directed to the Chief, Forest Service, P.O. Box 2417, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Primitive Area Review Program

The 1964 Wilderness Act directed the Department to review 34 established National Forest Primitive Areas in accordance with Section 3(b). This review was completed in 1974, on schedule as required by the Congress. Table 2 indicates the wilderness proposals awaiting congressional disposition resulting from this review. Tables 6 and 7 provide a summary of National Forest Primitive Areas as of December 31, 1978.

There are presently 15 units totaling 2,813,949 acres. In addition to the primitive area reviews, the Congress has identified and mandated a study of additional areas of potential wilderness. Some reviews have been completed, and recommendations for other areas will be made in the RARE II proposed legislation. A few remain for completion of study. Table 3 lists the 40 areas (1,454,294 acres) that Congress has identified.

Wilderness Management

Management of the National Forest wildernesses continues to be a challenge for administrators. This is particularly true in large wildernesses, areas near population centers, and those wildernesses with easy access. The task of managing the human resource (wilderness visitors) is often greater than managing the wilderness resource. However, where intensive management practices have been implemented, the results are quite encouraging.

The Wilderness Act provided management direction when it stated ". . .shall be administered. . .and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; . . ." (Sec. 2(a)). In carrying out this mandate, the Forest Service is attempting to provide the American public with information to better understand wilderness principles. Wilderness managers seek improved communications with interested individuals, groups, schools, organizations, etc. Wilderness matters are frequently controversial, and conflicts arise between individuals or groups who appear to lack a thorough understanding of the role of wilderness in American society. An understanding is necessary of why there is a National Wilderness Preservation System, the history of the Wilderness System, the objectives of the Wilderness Act of 1964, and the purposes of wilderness. Myths need to be dispelled, e.g., wildernesses are recreation areas with comfort and convenience facilities; wilderness designation is the only land management alternative to stop timber harvesting and road building; insects, disease, and fire cannot be fought in a wilderness; wildernesses are for only the rich and educated. This kind of understanding will evolve a strong wilderness ethic and the dedication of an area as wilderness and its subsequent management as wilderness will provide increasing benefits.

Robert Marshall, one of America's recognized wilderness advocates, captured the essence of the wilderness environment with his words: ". . .the peaceful timeliness where vast forests germinate and flourish and die and rot and grow again without relationship to the ambitions and interferences of man." This is the message which is being taken to the citizens of the United States.

As of July 1, 1978, wilderness management plans are being implemented for 46 areas, and planning was underway for another 38 wildernesses. About 50 percent of the wildernesses and primitive areas are under a permit system. The wildernesss permit system, where implemented, is generally working satisfactorily and producing results for better management. Visitors are cooperating and appear appreciative of the information offered when they obtain a permit. There is less litter and the ecological impacts are lessening. The administrator benefits from the data obtained and uses it in the preparation or updating of wilderness management plans to better perpetuate wilderness values.

Certain outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, horseback riding with packstock, camping, hunting, fishing and mountain climbing represent much of the wilderness use.

Many visitors are not physically or mentally prepared to meet the rigors of a wilderness environment.

In 1978, there were about 265 coordinated search and rescue missions. Thirty-eight known fatalities occurred within National Forest wildernesses and primitive areas.

Many of these untimely deaths could have been avoided, if the victims had better:

- Understanding of how to meet nature on her terms
- Preparation for emergency situations
- Skill training for recreation activities within the wilderness

Wilderness trespass and violations of regulations are a continuous problem. Law enforcement activities involve motorized and mechanized equipment trespass, permit non-compliance, and violation of special restrictions. Theft of vehicle contents at trailheads and camping equipment within wildernesses is on the increase. Unfortunately, there were two armed robberies/rapes and one murder within wildernesses in 1978. Additional coordination with local law authorities is becoming a necessity.

Complaints being received from wilderness visitors involve objections to permitted livestock grazing and horse use, legitimate mining activities, theft, occurrence of low flying aircraft and, in some places, the permit system.

Management of wilderness involves considerable coordination with Federal and State agencies. Examples are:

- U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines, USDI; mineral studies, mining activity, topographic mapping.
- Department of Energy; National Uranium Resource Evaluation (NURE) program.
- National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDI; wilderness permit systems, wilderness administration.
- State Fish and Game Departments; wildlife management.

There are continuing research programs within wilderness; examples include:

-- Wildlife species such as the grizzly bear, wolf, and wolverine

-- Vegetative types and fire management principles

- -- Visitor habits, preferences, activities, reactions
- -- Ecological studies, vegetative response to damage by people and recreation livestock
- -- Determining the visitor capacity of the land which involves understanding the social (anthropocentric) and ecological (biocentric) factors applicable to each wilderness

Management of wildernesses is not without its problems. The administrator is challenged to disperse visitors so that concentrations of people do not deteriorate the physical environment and diminish the opportunity for solitude. Lakes and streams are popular areas of overuse. Winter use is becoming more popular in certain areas and the necessity for search and rescue missions will increase if the visitor is ill-prepared to meet the varying weather conditions. Low flying military aircraft are a problem in some areas. Forest Service officials continue to seek the cooperation of military authorities to restrict low-level aircraft flights over wildernesses. Trespass by motorized vehicles and mechanized equipment is a continuing problem which challenges the wilderness administrator. Volunteers, the use of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), and Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) programs are used to supplement financing and manpower needs.

TABLE 1

National Forest Units added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by Congress since 1964
(as of 12/31/78)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Year	National Forest Acres
San Rafael, CA	Los Padres	90-271	1968	149,022
San Gabriel, CA	Angeles	90-318	1968	36,215
Pasayten, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan	90-544	1968	505,524
Mt. Jefferson, OR	Willamette, Mt. Hood, Deschutes	90-548	1968	100,208
Ventana, CA	Los Padres	91-58	1969	95,770
Desolation, CA	Eldorado	91-82	1969	63,475
Mt. Baldy, AZ	Apache	91-504	1970	6,975
Pine Mountain, AZ	Prescott, Tonto	92-230	1972	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, AZ	Coconino, Prescott, Kaibab	92-241	1972	47,757
Scapegoat, MT	Helena, Lolo, Lewis and Clark	92-395	1972	239,296
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	1972	217,367
Washakie, WY	Shoshone	92-476	1972	208,000
Eagle Cap 4/ Addition, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	1972	72,420
Sipsey, AL	Bankhead	93-622	1975	12,646
Caney Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	1975	14,344
Upper Buffalo, AR	Ozark	93-622	1975	10,183
Bradwell Bay, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1975	23,432
Beaver Creek, KY	Daniel Boone	93-622	1975	4,753
Presidential Range-Dry River, NH	White Mountain	93-622	1975	20,380
Joyce Kilmer-	Nantahala, Cherokee	93-622	1975	14,033

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Ellicott Rock, NC, SC, GA	Nantahala, Sumter, Chattachooche	93-622	1975	3,332
Gee Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	1975	2,493
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	(4,495)
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	94-268	1976	3,775 (Revis
Lye Brook, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	13,356
James River Face, VA	Jefferson	93-622	1975	8,703
Dolly Sods, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	10,215
Otter Creek, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	20,000
Rainbow Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	1975	6,593
Cohutta, GA, TN	Chattachooche, Cherokee	93-622	1975	33,998
Agua Tibia, CA	Cleveland	93-632	1975	15,934
Emigrant, CA	Stanislaus	93-632	1975	104,311
Weminuche, CO	San Juan, Rio Grande	93-632	1975	397,489 1/
Mission Mtns., MT	Flathead	93-632	1975	73,877
Flat Tops, CO	White River, Routt	94-146	1975	235,035*
Hells Canyon, ID, OR	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	1975	192,700*
Alpine Lakes, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee	94-357	1976	305,233*
Eagle Nest, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt, White River	94-352	1976	133,618
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-557	1976	(197,600*)
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-567	1976	191,103*(Re
Kaiser, CA	Sierra	94-557	1976	22,500*
Hercules-Glades, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	1976	12,314
Pusch Ridge, AZ	Coronado	95-237	1978	56,430*

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Golden Trout, CA	Inyo, Sequoia	95-237	1978	302,800*
Santa Lucia, CA	Los Padres	95-237	1978	18,210* 2/
Ventana Additions, CA 4/	Los Padres	95-237	1978	58,700*
Hunter Fryingpan, CO	White River	95-237	1978	74,250*
Gospel Hump, ID	Nezperce	95-237	1978	205,900*
Welcome Creek, MT	Lolo	95-237	1978	28,440*
Chama River Canyon, NM	Carson, Santa Fe	95-237	1978	50,280*
Manzano Mtn., NM	Cibola	95-237	1978	36,680*
Sandia Mtn., NM	Cibola	95-237	1978	30,740*
Kalmiopsis Additions, OR 4/	Siskiyou	95-237	1978	92,000*
Mt. Hood Additions, OR 4/	Mt. Hood	95-237	1978	32,360*
Three Sisters Addition, OR 4/	Willamette	95-237	1978	45,400*
Wild Rogue, OR	Siskiyou	95-237	1978	25,658* 3/
Lone Peak, UT	Uinta, Wasatch	95-237	1978	29,397*
Wenaha-Tucannon, OR, WA	Umatilla	95-237	1978	180,000*
Savage Run, WY	Medicine Bow	95-237	1978	14,940*
Absaroka-Beartooth, MT	Custer, Gallatin	95-249	1978	920,377*
Indian Peaks, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt	95-450	1978	70,000*
Blackjack Springs, WI	Nicolet	95-494	1978	5,886*
Whisker Lake, WI	Nicolet	95-494	1978	7,315*
Boundary Waters Canoe Area Addition, MN 4/	Superior	95-495	1978	45,500*

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Great Bear, MT	Flathead	95-546	1978	285,771*
Bob Marshall Addition, MT 4/	Lewis and Clark	95-546	1978	60,000*
		TOTAL TO DATE		6,325,474*

* Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

1/ Plus 200 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

2/ Plus 1,745 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

3/ Plus 10,160 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

4/ Additions to existing wildernesses.

TABLE 2

National Forest Wilderness Proposals Awaiting Congressional Action (as of 12/31/78)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Approximate Acres
Blue Range, AZ, NM	Apache	177,000
Monarch, CA 1/	Sequoia, Sierra	31,000
Trinity Alps, CA 2/	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity	268,000
Courthouse Mountain, Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels, CO 3/	Uncompahgre	61,000
Mt. Wilson, Delores Peak, CO 4/	San Juan, Uncompahgre	19,000
River of No Return, ID 5/ 6/	Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, Nezperce	1,889,000
Spanish Peaks, MT	Gallatin	63,000
Gila Addition, NM 7/	Gila	116,000
Aldo Leopold, NM 8/	Gila	188,000
High Uintas, UT	Ashley, Wasatch	323,000
Cloud Peak, WY	Big Horn	150,000
Popo Agie, WY	Shoshone	82,000
	TOTAL	3,367,000

1/ High Sierra Primitive Area

2/ Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area

3/ Uncompahgre Primitive Area

4/ Wilson Mountains Primitive Area

5/ Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

6/ Idaho Primitive Area

7/ Gila Primitive Area

8/ Black Range Primitive Area

TABLE 3

Wilderness Study Areas Designated by Congress
(as of 12/31/78)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Acreage
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	264,704
Lower Minam, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	32,000
Belle Starr Cave, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,700
Dry Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,500
Richland Creek AR	Ozark	93-622	2,100
Sopchoppy River, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1,100
Rock River Canyon, MI	Hiawatha	93-622	5,400
Sturgeon River, MI	Ottawa	93-622	13,200
Craggy Mountain, NC	Pisgah	93-622	1,100
Wambaw Swamp, SC	Francis Marion	93-622	1,500
Mill Creek, VA	Jefferson	93-622	4,000
Mountain Lake, VA	Jefferson	93-622	8,400
Peters Mountain, VA	Jefferson	93-622	5,000
Ramsey's Draft, VA	George Washington	93-622	6,700
Flynn Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	6,300
Round Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	4,200
Cranberry, WV	Monogahela	93-622	36,300
Big Frog, TN	Cherokee	93-622	4,500
Citico Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	14,000
Hells Canyon, OR (3 areas)	Wallowa-Whitman	94-199	110,800
Sheep Mountain, CA	Angeles, San Bernardino	94-557	52,000
Snow Mountain, CA	Mendocino	94-557	37,00
Bell Mountain, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	8,53

Annual W-Rept.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

~~[illegible]~~

Obviously DOI lacks some commitment in getting this out. It laid in DOI 5½ months. Jh

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 896), we are pleased to submit to you, for transmission to the Congress, our Sixteenth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System for the calendar year 1979.

Sincerely,

May 6, 1980
Date

BOB BERGLAND
Secretary of Agriculture

Cecil D. Andrus

10-27-80
Date

CECIL D. ANDRUS
Secretary of the Interior

Enclosure

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATUS OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Wilderness Status

The National Forest System, as of December 31, 1979, has 110 units of the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). These National Forest wildernesses total 15,300,975 Federal (net) acres. No new wildernesses were added to the Wilderness System in 1979. A slight acreage increase from that reported in 1978 is due to land acquisition and acreage recalculations. No boundary changes were made.

Wilderness Recommendations

On April 16, 1979, the President stated that he was recommending to Congress wilderness designation for about 15.4 million acres of National Forest System lands. On May 2, 1979, Secretary Bergland sent Congress the Administration's recommendations for additions to the N.W.P.S., consolidating them with National Forest areas previously proposed for wilderness designation. Many of the proposed wildernesses were under consideration by the Congress at the close of the calendar year.

Wilderness Management

During Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1, 78-September 30, 79), the number of visitor-days increased by 1,130,200 from the previous year. However, the total visitor-days use of 8,759,500 includes visitations to 14 new wildernesses established in 1978.

Management direction for designated wildernesses is being integrated into the Forest Land and Resource Management Plans being prepared under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Interim management direction will be provided until completion of the Forest Plans.

Wilderness managers report a considerable amount of project work is being accomplished through the use of volunteers. Tasks such as sign and trail maintenance, campsite cleanup, visitor contact, search and rescue, debris removal, and other jobs were accomplished by individuals, groups, and organizations interested in maintaining a high quality Wilderness System.

The number of known search and rescue missions within wildernesses totaled about 269. Fifty known fatalities occurred. This is near the same level as the previous year.

Much of the wilderness management information provided in the Fifteenth Annual Report is still pertinent and not repeated herein.

The enclosed Tables 1 through 7 provided statistical data for National Forest wildernesses, primitive areas, and wilderness study areas.

TABLE 1

National Forest Units added to the National Wilderness Preservation System by Congress since 1964
(as of 12/31/79)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Year	National Forest Acres
San Rafael, CA	Los Padres	90-271	1968	149,040
San Gabriel, CA	Angeles	90-318	1968	36,118
Pasayten, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Okanogan	90-544	1968	505,524
Mt. Jefferson, OR	Willamette, Mt. Hood, Deschutes	90-548	1968	100,208
Ventana, CA	Los Padres	91-58	1969	95,770
Desolation, CA	Eldorado	91-82	1969	63,475
Mt. Baldy, AZ	Apache	91-504	1970	6,975
Pine Mountain, AZ	Prescott, Tonto	92-230	1972	20,061
Sycamore Canyon, AZ	Coconino, Prescott, Kaibab	92-241	1972	47,757
Scapegoat, MT	Helena, Lolo, Lewis and Clark	92-395	1972	239,296
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	1972	217,088
Washakie, WY	Shoshone	92-476	1972	208,000
Eagle Cap 4/ Addition, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	1972	72,420
Sipsey, AL	Bankhead	93-622	1975	12,646
Caney Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	1975	14,344
Upper Buffalo, AR	Ozark	93-622	1975	10,242
Bradwell Bay, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1975	23,432
Beaver Creek, KY	Daniel Boone	93-622	1975	4,756
Presidential Range-Dry River, NH	White Mountain	93-622	1975	20,380
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock, NC, TN	Nantahala, Cherokee	93-622	1975	14,033

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Ellicott Rock, NC, SC, GA	Nantahala, Sumter, Chattachooche	93-622	1975	3,332
Gee Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	1975	2,493
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	(4,495)
Bristol Cliffs, VT	Green Mountain	94-268	1976	3,738 (Revised)
Lye Brook, VT	Green Mountain	93-622	1975	13,431
James River Face, VA	Jefferson	93-622	1975	8,703
Dolly Sods, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	10,215
Otter Creek, WV	Monongahela	93-622	1975	20,000
Rainbow Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	1975	6,593
Cohutta, GA, TN	Chattachooche, Cherokee	93-622	1975	34,102
Agua Tibia, CA	Cleveland	93-632	1975	15,933
Emigrant, CA	Stanislaus	93-632	1975	106,091
Weminuche, CO	San Juan, Rio Grande	93-632	1975	397,169 1/
Mission Mtns., MT	Flathead	93-632	1975	73,877
Flat Tops, CO	White River, Routt	94-146	1975	235,035
Hells Canyon, ID, OR	Wallowa-Whitman, Nezperce, Payette	94-199	1975	192,233
Alpine Lakes, WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee	94-357	1976	305,318
Eagle Nest, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt, White River	94-352	1976	133,688
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-557	1976	(197,600*)
Fitzpatrick, WY	Shoshone	94-567	1976	191,103*(Revised)
Kaiser, CA	Sierra	94-557	1976	22,700
Hercules-Glades, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	1976	12,314
Pusch Ridge, AZ	Coronado	95-237	1978	61,075*

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Golden Trout, CA	Inyo, Sequoia	95-237	1978	302,800*
Santa Lucia, CA	Los Padres	95-237	1978	18,210* 2/
Ventana Additions, CA 4/	Los Padres	95-237	1978	59,742*
Hunter Fryingpan, CO	White River	95-237	1978	74,250*
Gospel Hump, ID	Nezperce	95-237	1978	205,900*
Welcome Creek, MT	Lolo	95-237	1978	28,184
Chama River Canyon, NM	Carson, Santa Fe	95-237	1978	50,260*
Manzano Mtn., NM	Cibola	95-237	1978	36,875*
Sandia Mtn., NM	Cibola	95-237	1978	30,726*
Kalmiopsis Additions, OR 4/	Siskiyou	95-237	1978	92,000*
Mt. Hood Additions, OR 4/	Mt. Hood	95-237	1978	32,360*
Three Sisters Addition, OR 4/	Willamette	95-237	1978	45,400*
Wild Rogue, OR	Siskiyou	95-237	1978	25,658* 3/
Lone Peak, UT	Uinta, Wasatch	95-237	1978	30,088
Wenaha-Tucannon, OR, WA	Umatilla	95-237	1978	177,370
Savage Run, WY	Medicine Bow	95-237	1978	14,940*
Absaroka-Beartooth, MT	Custer, Gallatin	95-249	1978	920,377*
Indian Peaks, CO	Arapaho-Roosevelt	95-450	1978	72,142*
Blackjack Springs, WI	Nicolet	95-494	1978	5,886*
Whisker Lake, WI	Nicolet	95-494	1978	7,268*
Boundary Waters Canoe Area Addition, MN 4/	Superior	95-495	1978	45,500

TABLE 1 (Con't)

Great Bear, MT	Flathead	95-546	1978	286,700
Bob Marshall Addition, MT 4/	Lewis and Clark	95-546	1978	60,543
		TOTAL TO DATE		6,333,887*

* Estimated acreage pending final map compilation.

1/ Plus 200 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

2/ Plus 1,745 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

3/ Plus 10,160 acres - Bureau of Land Management, USDI.

4/ Additions to existing wildernesses.

TABLE 2

National Forest Wilderness Proposals Resulting from Primitive Area and RARE II Reviews
(as of 12/31/79)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Approximate Acres
Blue Range, AZ, NM	Apache	205,000
John Muir Addition, CA 1/	Sequoia, Sierra	36,000
Trinity Alps, CA 2/	Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity	295,000
Courthouse Mountain, Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels, CO 3/	Uncompahgre	75,700
Mt. Wilson, Delores Peak, CO 4/	San Juan, Uncompahgre	19,000
River of No Return, ID 5/ 6/	Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, Nezperce	2,173,000
Spanish Peaks, MT	Gallatin	63,000
Gila Addition, NM 7/	Gila	166,000
Aldo Leopold, NM 8/	Gila	251,000
High Uintas, UT	Ashley, Wasatch	512,000
Cloud Peak, WY	Big Horn	157,000
Popo Agie, WY	Shoshone	102,000
	TOTAL	4,054,700

1/ High Sierra Primitive Area

2/ Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area

3/ Uncompahgre Primitive Area

4/ Wilson Mountains Primitive Area

5/ Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area

6/ Idaho Primitive Area

7/ Gila Primitive Area

8/ Black Range Primitive Area

TABLE 3

Wilderness Study Areas Designated by Congress
(as of 12/31/79)

Name and State	National Forest(s)	Public Law	Acreage
Sawtooth, ID	Sawtooth	92-400	264,704
Lower Minam, OR	Wallowa-Whitman	92-521	32,000
Belle Starr Cave, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,700
Dry Creek, AR	Ouachita	93-622	5,500
Richland Creek AR	Ozark	93-622	2,100
Sopchoppy River, FL	Apalachicola	93-622	1,100
Rock River Canyon, MI	Hiawatha	93-622	5,400
Sturgeon River, MI	Ottawa	93-622	13,200
Craggy Mountain, NC	Pisgah	93-622	1,100
Wambaw Swamp, SC	Francis Marion	93-622	1,500
Mill Creek, VA	Jefferson	93-622	4,000
Mountain Lake, VA	Jefferson	93-622	8,400
Peters Mountain, VA	Jefferson	93-622	5,000
Ramsey's Draft, VA	George Washington	93-622	6,700
Flynn Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	6,300
Round Lake, WI	Chequamegon	93-622	4,200
Cranberry, WV	Monogahela	93-622	36,300
Big Frog, TN	Cherokee	93-622	4,500
Citico Creek, TN	Cherokee	93-622	14,000
Hells Canyon, OR (3 areas)	Wallowa-Whitman	94-199	110,800
Sheep Mountain, CA	Angeles, San Bernardino	94-557	52,000
Snow Mountain, CA	Mendocino	94-557	37,000
Bell Mountain, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	8,530

TABLE 3 (Cont'd)

Paddy Creek, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	6,888
Piney Creek, MO	Mark Twain	94-557	8,430
Rockpile Mtn., MO	Mark Twain	94-557	4,170
Elkhorn, MT	Helena	94-557	77,346
Rincon, AZ	Coronado	94-567	62,930
West Pioneer, Mt	Beaverhead	95-150	151,000
Taylor-Hilgard, MT	Beaverhead, Gallatin	95-150	289,000
Bluejoint, MT	Bitterroot	95-150	61,000
Sapphire, MT	Bitterroot, Deerloge	95-150	94,000
Mount Henry, MT	Kootenai	95-150	21,000
Ten Lakes, MT	Kootenai	95-150	34,000
M. Fk. Judith, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	81,000
Big Snowies, MT	Lewis & Clark	95-150	91,000
Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, Mt	Gallatin	95-150	151,000
Hunter Fryingpan, CO	White River	95-237	8,000
		TOTAL	1,454,294

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM
(As of 12/31/79)

State	Number of Units	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Alabama	1	12,646
Arizona 2/	9	556,794
Arkansas	2	24,586
California 2/	22	2,131,431
Colorado 2/	10	1,192,388
Florida	1	23,432
Georgia 1/	2	32,488
Idaho 1/ 2/	4	1,490,205
Kentucky	1	4,756
Minnesota 2/	1	792,510
Missouri	1	12,314
Montana 1/ 2/	10	3,087,934
Nevada	1	64,667
New Hampshire	2	25,932
New Mexico 2/	8	793,852
North Carolina 1/	4	31,468
Oregon 2/	13	1,212,408
South Carolina 1/	1	2,809
Tennessee 1/	3	8,120
Utah 2/	1	30,088
Vermont	2	17,169

TABLE 4 (Con't)

Virginia	1	8,703
Washington 2/	6	1,501,110
West Virginia	2	30,215
Wisconsin 2/	3	19,737
Wyoming 2/	6	2,193,212
Grand Total (As of 12/31/79)	110 3/	15,300,974

1/ Includes units located in an adjacent state; total acres adjusted.

2/ Some acreages estimated pending completion of final mapping.

3/ Individual States show number of units in each State even though part of unit may be in another State. Note: This column is not mathamatical, i.e., the units by States will not add up to 110.

TABLE 5

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, Dec. 31, 1979

NAME	NATIONAL FOREST	FOREST HEADQUARTERS	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1979 Gross	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1979 Net (Federal)
ALABAMA				
Sipsey	Bankhead	Montgomery	12,726	12,646
STATE TOTAL			12,726	12,646
ARIZONA				
Chiricahua	Coronado	Tucson	18,000	18,000
Galiuro	Coronado	Tucson	52,717	52,717
Mazatzal	Tonto	Phoenix	205,346	205,242
Mt. Baldy	Apache	Springerville	6,975	6,975
Pine Mountain	Prescott	Prescott	8,611	8,611
	Tonto	Phoenix	11,450	11,450
		Sub-Total	20,061	20,061
Pusch Ridge	Coronado	Tuscon	61,075	61,075*
Sierra Ancha	Tonto	Phoenix	20,850	20,850
Superstition	Tonto	Phoenix	124,140	124,117
Sycamore Canyon	Coconino	Flagstaff	21,000	20,995
	Kaibab	Williams	7,125	7,125
	Prescott	Prescott	19,637	19,637
		Sub-Total	47,762	47,757
STATE TOTAL			556,926	556,794*

TABLE 5 (Con't)

ARKANSAS

Caney Creek	Ouachita	Hot Springs	14,344	14,344
Upper Buffalo	Ozark	Russellville	10,542	10,242
STATE TOTAL			24,886	24,586

CALIFORNIA

Agua Tibia	Cleveland	San Diego	15,933	15,933
Caribou	Lassen	Susanville	18,825	18,825
Cucamonga	San Bernadino	San Bernadino	8,581	8,581
Desolation	Eldorado	Placerville	63,475	63,475
Dome Land	Sequoia	Porterville	62,695	62,695
Emigrant	Stanislaus	Sonora	106,131	106,091
Golden Trout	Inyo	Bishop	168,771	165,951*
	Sequoia	Porterville	137,229	136,849*
		Sub-Total	306,000	302,800*
Hoover	Inyo	Bishop	9,528	9,507
	Toiyabe	Reno, NV	39,094	39,094
		Sub-Total	48,622	48,601
John Muir	Inyo	Bishop	228,544	228,366
	Sierra	Fresno	271,509	271,309
		Sub-Total	500,053	499,675
Kaiser	Sierra	Fresno	22,700	22,700
Marble Mountain	Klamath	Yreka	214,449	213,728

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Minarets	Inyo	Bishop	59,710	59,708
	Sierra	Fresno	47,672	47,672
		Sub-Total	107,382	107,380
Mokelumne	Eldorado	Placerville	40,364	40,364
	Stanislaus	Sonora	9,097	9,097
		Sub-Total	49,461	49,461
San Gabriel	Angeles	Pasadena	36,118	36,118
San Gorgonio	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	35,249	35,222
San Jacinto	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	21,950	21,140
San Rafael	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	149,170	149,040
Santa Lucia	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	21,250	18,210*
South Warner	Modoc	Alturas	68,540	68,445
Thousand Lakes	Lassen	Susanville	16,335	16,335
Ventana	Los Padres	Santa Barbara	159,065	155,152*
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Mendocino	Willows	74,388	74,264
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	38,640	37,560
		Sub-Total	113,028	111,824
STATE TOTAL-------------------------------------			2,145,012	2,131,431*
COLORADO				
Eagle Nest	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ft. Collins	82,810	82,743
	White River	Glenwood Springs	51,105	50,945
		Sub-Total	133,915	133,688

TABLE (Con't)

Flat Tops	Routt	Steamboat Springs	38,870	38,870
	White River	Glenwood Springs	196,360	196,165
		Sub-Total	235,230	235,035
Hunter Fryingpan	White River	Glenwood Springs	74,450	74,250*
Indian Peaks	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Ft. Collins	72,662	72,142*
La Garita	Gunnison	Gunnison	24,322	24,322
	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	24,164	24,164
		Sub-Total	48,486	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	White River	Glenwood Springs	71,329	71,060
Mt. Zirkel	Routt	Steamboat Springs	72,472	72,472
Rawah	Arapaho-Roosevelt	Fort Collins	27,464	26,674
Weminuche	Rio Grande	Monte Vista	125,615	125,585
	San Juan	Durango	275,785	271,584
		Sub-Total	401,400	397,169
West Elk	Gunnison	Gunnison	61,412	61,412
STATE TOTAL			1,198,830	1,192,388*
FLORIDA				
Bradwell Bay	Apalachicola	Tallahassee	23,432	23,432
STATE TOTAL			23,432	23,432
GEORGIA				
Cohutta 1/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	32,307	32,307
Ellicott Rock 2/	Chattahoochee	Gainesville	181	181
STATE TOTAL			32,488	32,488

TABLE 5 (Con't)

IDAHO				
Gospel Hump	Nezperce	Grangeville	206,000	205,900*
Hells Canyon 11/	Nezperce	Grangeville	59,900	59,900*
	Payette	McCall	24,200	23,900*
		Sub-Total	84,100	83,800*
Sawtooth	Boise	Boise	150,071	150,071
	Challis	Challis	12,020	12,020
	Sawtooth	Twin Falls	54,997	54,997
		Sub-Total	217,088	217,088
Selway-Bitterroot 3/	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	164,774	164,721
	Clearwater	Orofino	259,165	259,165
	Nezperce	Grangeville	559,699	559,531
		Sub-Total	983,638	983,417
STATE TOTAL			1,490,826	1,490,205*
KENTUCKY				
Beaver Creek	Daniel Boone	Winchester	4,791	4,756
STATE TOTAL			4,791	4,756
MINNESOTA				
Boundary Waters Canoe Area	Superior	Duluth	1,084,105 13/	792,510
STATE TOTAL			1,084,105	792,510
MISSOURI				
Hercules-Glades	Mark Twain	Rolla	12,315	12,314
STATE TOTAL			12,315	12,314

TABLE 5 (Con't)

MONTANA				
Absaroka-Beartooth	Custer	Billings	345,693	345,589*
	Gallatin	Bozeman	575,890	574,788*
		Sub-Total	921,583	920,377*
Anaconda-Pintler	Beaverhead	Dillon	72,537	72,537
	Bitterroot	Hamilton	41,162	41,162
	Deerlodge	Butte	44,817	44,175
		Sub-Total	158,516	157,874
Bob Marshall	Flathead	Kalispell	709,356	709,356
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	300,543	300,543*
		Sub-Total	1,009,899	1,009,899*
Cabinet Mountains	Kaniksu	Sandpoint, ID	44,320	44,320
	Kootenai	Libby	49,952	49,952
		Sub-Total	94,272	94,272
Gates of the Mountain	Helena	Helena	28,562	28,562
Great Bear	Flathead	Kalispell	286,700	286,700*
Mission Mountains	Flathead	Kalispell	73,877	73,877
Scapegoat	Helena	Helena	80,697	80,697
	Lewis & Clark	Great Falls	84,407	84,407
	Lolo	Missoula	74,832	74,192
		Sub-Total	239,936	239,296
Selway-Bitterroot 4/	Bitterroot	Hamilton	241,676	241,336
	Lolo	Missoula	9,767	7,557
		Sub-Total	251,443	248,893
Welcome Creek	Lolo	Missoula	28,184	28,184
STATE TOTAL--			3,092,972	3,087,934*
NEVADA				
Jarbidge	Humboldt	Elko	64,827	64,667
STATE TOTAL--			64,827	64,667

TABLE 5 (Con't)

NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Great Gulf	White Mountain	Laconia	5,552	5,552
Presidential Range-Dry River	White Mountain	Laconia	20,380	20,380
STATE TOTAL-------------------------------------			25,932	25,932
NEW MEXICO				
Chama River Canyon	Carson	Taos	2,900	2,900*
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	47,400	47,360*
		Sub-Total	50,300	50,260*
Gila	Gila	Silver City	429,738	429,546
Manzano Mtn.	Cibola	Albuquerque	37,195	36,875*
Pecos	Carson	Taos	24,736	24,736
	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	143,597	143,597
		Sub-Total	168,333	168,333
Sandia Mtn.	Cibola	Albuquerque	30,930	30,726*
San Pedro Parks	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	41,132	41,132
Wheeler Peak	Carson	Taos	5,761	5,759
White Mountain	Lincoln	Alamogordo	31,283	31,221
STATE TOTAL-------------------------------------			794,672	793,852*
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 5/	Nantahala	Asheville	342	342
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 6/	Nantahala	Asheville	10,201	10,201
Linville Gorge	Pisgah	Asheville	7,575	7,575
Shining Rock	Pisgah	Asheville	13,350	13,350
STATE TOTAL-------------------------------------			31,468	31,468

TABLE 5 (Con't)

OREGON

Diamond Peak	Deschutes	Bend	20,437	20,437
	Willamette	Eugene	16,200	16,200
		Sub-Total	36,637	36,637
Eagle Cap	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	293,775	293,476
Gearhart Mountain	Fremont	Lakeview	18,709	18,709
Hells Canyon 4/	Wallowa-Whitman	Baker	108,433	108,433*
Kalmiopsis	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	168,900	168,900*
Mountain Lake	Winema	Klamath Falls	23,071	23,071
Mt. Hood	Mt. Hood	Portland	47,160	46,520*
Mt. Jefferson	Deschutes	Bend	32,734	32,734
	Mt. Hood	Portland	3,793	3,793
	Willamette	Eugene	63,681	63,681
		Sub-Total	100,208	100,208
Mt. Washington	Deschutes	Bend	8,086	8,086
	Willamette	Eugene	38,030	38,030
		Sub-Total	46,116	46,116
Strawberry Mt.	Malheur	John Day	33,653	33,003
Three Sisters	Deschutes	Bend	63,069	63,069
	Willamette	Eugene	182,233	182,233*
		Sub-Total	245,302	245,302*
Wenaha-Tucannon 7/	Umatilla	Pendleton	66,417	66,375
Wild Rogue	Siskiyou	Grants Pass	36,500	25,658*
STATE TOTAL			1,224,881	1,212,408*

TABLE 5 (Con't)

SOUTH CAROLINA				
Ellicott Rock 8/	Sumter	Columbia	2,809	2,809
STATE TOTAL			2,809	2,809
TENNESSEE				
Cohutta 9/	Cherokee	Cleveland	1,795	1,795
Gee Creek	Cherokee	Cleveland	2,493	2,493
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock 10/	Cherokee	Cleveland	3,832	3,832
STATE TOTAL			8,120	8,120
UTAH				
Lone Peak	Uinta	Provo	21,166	21,166*
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	8,922	8,922*
		Sub-Total	30,088	30,088*
STATE TOTAL			30,088	30,088*
VERMONT				
Bristol Cliffs	Green Mountain	Rutland	3,738	3,738
Lye Brook	Green Mountain	Rutland	14,600	13,431
STATE TOTAL			18,338	17,169
VIRGINIA				
James River Face	Jefferson	Roanoke	8,703	8,703
STATE TOTAL			8,703	8,703
WASHINGTON				
Alpine Lakes	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	120,121	119,951*
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	186,813	185,367*
		Sub-Total	306,934	305,318*

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Glacier Peak	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	227,531	227,459
	Wenatchee	Wenatchee	236,910	236,778
		Sub-Total	464,441	464,237
Goat Rocks	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	59,740	59,740
	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	22,940	22,940
		Sub-Total	82,680	82,680
Mount Adams	Gifford Pinchot	Vancouver	42,411	32,356
Pasayten	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie	Seattle	107,039	107,039
	Okanogan	Okanogan	398,485	398,485
		Sub-Total	505,524	505,524
Wenaha-Tucannon 12/	Umatilla	Pendleton	110,995	110,995
STATE TOTAL---			1,512,985	1,501,110*
WEST VIRGINIA				
Dolly Sods	Monongahela	Elkins	10,215	10,215
Otter Creek	Monongahela	Elkins	20,000	20,000
STATE TOTAL ---			30,215	30,215
WISCONSIN				
Blackjack Springs	Nicolet	Rhinelander	5,886	5,886*
Rainbow Lake	Chequamegon	Park Falls	6,583	6,583
Whisker Lake	Nicolet	Rhinelander	7,428	7,268*
STATE TOTAL--			19,897	19,737*
WYOMING				
Bridger	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	392,169	392,169
Fitzpatrick	Shoshone	Cody	191,103	191,103*
North Absaroka	Shoshone	Cody	351,104	351,104

TABLE 5 (Con't)

Savage Run	Medicine Bow	Laramie	14,940	14,940*
Teton	Bridger-Teton	Jackson	557,312	557,312
Washakie	Shoshone	Cody	687,132	686,584
STATE TOTAL------------------------------------			2,193,760	2,193,212*
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/79)---------------			15,646,004	15,300,974*

1/ Also in Tennessee

2/ Also in North Carolina and South Carolina

3/ Also in Montana

4/ Also in Idaho

5/ Also in Georgia and South Carolina

6/ Also in Tennessee

7/ Also in Washington

8/ Also in Georgia and North Carolina

9/ Also in Georgia

10/ Also in North Carolina

11/ Also in Oregon

12/ Also in Oregon

13/ Gross acreage includes 129,114 acres non-Federal land and 162,481 acres of water area.

*Estimated acreage pending completion of final mapping.

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES IN MULTIPLE STATES
(As of 12/31/79)

Wilderness/State	National Forest		Acres Gross	Net (Federal)
Cohutta				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		32,307	32,307
Tennessee	Cherokee		1,795	1,795
		TOTAL	34,102	34,102
Ellicott Rock				
Georgia	Chattahoochee		181	181
North Carolina	Nantahala		342	342
South Carolina	Sumter		2,809	2,809
		TOTAL	3,332	3,332
Hells Canyon				
Idaho	Nezperce		59,900	59,900*
	Payette		24,200	23,900*
Oregon	Wallowa-Whitman		108,433	108,433*
		TOTAL	192,533	192,233*
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock				
North Carolina	Nantahala		10,201	10,201
Tennessee	Cherokee		3,832	3,832
		TOTAL	14,033	14,033

Selway-Bitterroot				
Idaho	Bitterroot		164,774	164,721
	Clearwater		259,165	259,165
	Nezperce		559,699	559,531
Montana	Bitterroot		241,676	241,336
	Lolo		9,767	7,557
		TOTAL	1,235,081	1,232,310
Wenaha-Tucannon				
Oregon	Umatilla		66,417	66,375
Washington	Umatilla		110,995	110,995
		TOTAL	177,412	177,370

*Estimated acreage pending completion of final mapping.

TABLE 6

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/79)

STATE	NUMBER OF UNITS	Net Area Acres (Federal)
Arizona 1/	1	173,762
California	3	273,205
Colorado	2	83,419
Idaho	2	1,440,031
Montana	1	50,436
New Mexico 1/	3	338,318
Utah	1	236,509
Wyoming	3	214,722
Grand Total (As of 12/31/79)	15	2,810,402

1/ Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona & New Mexico

TABLE 7

NATIONAL FOREST PRIMITIVE AREAS
(As of 12/31/79)

Name	National Forest	Forest Headquarters	Area (acres) as of Dec. 31, 1979	
			Gross	Net (Federal)
ARIZONA				
Blue Range 1/	Apache	Springerville	175,112	173,762
STATE TOTAL			175,112	173,762
CALIFORNIA				
Emigrant Basin	Stanislaus	Sonora	6,318	6,297
High Sierra	Sequoia	Porterville	10,124	10,124
	Sierra	Fresno	1,828	1,828
		Sub-Total	11,952	11,952
Salmon Trinity Alps	Klamath	Yreka	34,019	31,691
	Shasta-Trinity	Redding	249,764	223,265
		Sub-Total	283,783	254,956
STATE TOTAL			302,053	273,205
COLORADO				
Uncompahgre	Uncompahgre	Delta	69,253	53,252
Wilson Mountains	San Juan	Durango	9,690	9,551
	Uncompahgre	Delta	21,235	20,616
		Sub-Total	30,925	30,167
STATE TOTAL			100,178	83,419

TABLE 7 (Con't)

IDAHO				
Idaho	Boise	Boise	226,778	223,996
	Challis	Challis	74,670	74,276
	Payette	McCall	689,712	685,656
	Salmon	Salmon	241,584	240,422
		Sub-Total	1,232,744	1,224,350
Salmon River Breaks	Bitterroot	Hamilton, MT	122,420	122,420
	Nezperce	Grangeville	93,605	93,261
		Sub-Total	216,025	215,681
STATE TOTAL			1,448,769	1,440,031
MONTANA				
Spanish Peaks	Gallatin	Bozeman	50,616	50,436
STATE TOTAL			50,616	50,436
NEW MEXICO				
Black Range	Gila	Silver City	169,984	169,356
Blue Range 2/	Apache	Springerville, AZ	36,598	36,598
Gila	Gila	Silver City	132,788	132,364
STATE TOTAL			339,370	338,318
UTAH				
High Uintas	Ashley	Vernal	162,586	162,586
	Wasatch	Salt Lake City	73,923	73,923
		Sub-Total	236,509	236,509
STATE TOTAL			236,509	236,509

TABLE 7 (Con't)

WYOMING

Cloud Peak	Bighorn	Sheridan	136,905	136,905
Glacier	Shoshone	Cody	6,497	6,497
Popo Agie	Shoshone	Cody	71,320	71,320
STATE TOTAL			214,722	214,722
GRAND TOTAL ALL AREAS (As of 12/31/79)			2,867,329	2,810,402

1/ Also in New Mexico

2/ Also in Arizona

National Forest Primitive Area in Multiple States

Primitive Area/State	National Forest	Acres Gross	Acres Net (Federal)
Blue Range			
Arizona	Apache	175,112	173,762
New Mexico	Apache	36,598	36,598
	Total	211,710	210,360

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Bureau of Land Management Areas

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is conducting a wilderness review under the mandate of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). As of December 31, 1979, no lands have been designated as wilderness as a result of this review. However, 12,113 acres of public lands administered by the BLM, in four units, have been designated as wilderness as an outgrowth of other agencies' wilderness reviews. Three of these units are contiguous to national forest lands designated as wilderness, and administration of the entire wilderness area was assigned to the Forest Service by Congress. In the fourth unit, the Oregon Islands, the lands have been proposed for transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but at present BLM still administers them.

Table 1

Wilderness Name and State	Agency Administering	Acreage
Santa Lucia, California	FS	1,745
Weminuche, Colorado	FS	95
Oregon Islands, Oregon	BLM	113
Wild Rogue, Oregon	FS	10,160
Total		12,113

Unlike the other three Federal agencies with wilderness review responsibilities, the BLM was not given a wilderness review mandate by the Wilderness Act of 1964. It was FLPMA, 12 years later, that gave BLM its wilderness mandate. Consequently, BLM's review is in its early stages compared to the wilderness programs of the other agencies.

The BLM wilderness review process includes (1) a two-step inventory of public lands to identify roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands having wilderness characteristics; (2) a study of those areas which are determined to have wilderness characteristics (wilderness study areas); and (3) reports to Congress.

FLPMA provides that, for lands identified as having wilderness characteristics, the Secretary of the Interior must recommend to the President no later than October 21, 1991, which areas are suitable for preservation as wilderness and which are more suitable for other uses. The President must make his recommendations to Congress within two years after receiving the Secretary's recommendations. A mineral survey must be carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines for any area that is being recommended as suitable for wilderness designation.

Wilderness Inventory

The first step of the wilderness inventory (the "initial inventory") was completed by September 30, 1979, for BLM public lands in the Western States. This step was intended to release as quickly as possible those lands that clearly and obviously lack wilderness characteristics. Lands found to deserve further consideration proceed to an "intensive inventory" to determine whether they in fact have wilderness characteristics and therefore will be identified as wilderness study areas. The intensive inventory is scheduled for completion in the contiguous Western States late in 1980. A number of areas were placed on an accelerated schedule for completion of the intensive inventory because of particular resource conflicts or proposed projects on those lands; some of these special project inventories have already been completed.

As of November 1979, of the 174 million acres of public lands subject to wilderness inventory in the contiguous Western States, 117 million had been determined to lack wilderness characteristics. Approximately 7 million acres had been identified as wilderness study areas. Forty-nine million acres were still under inventory, with final decisions to be made during 1980.

The wilderness inventory of public lands in Alaska has been deferred because major changes in BLM jurisdiction are under consideration by Congress in the Alaska lands legislation, as well as proposed wilderness designations.

Wilderness Studies

Each wilderness study area (WSA) will undergo a wilderness study, using the BLM land-use planning system to analyze values, resources, and existing or potential uses within the area. The findings of the study will lead to a recommendation through the Secretary and the President to Congress as to whether the area is suitable for preservation as wilderness, or more suitable for other uses. For every area recommended as suitable for preservation as wilderness, a mineral survey will be conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines.

As of December 1979, the only wilderness studies in progress are those for the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) and for the so-called "instant study areas." The studies in the CDCA are on this early schedule because FLPMA requires the preparation and implementation by September 30, 1980, of a comprehensive management plan for the California Desert. A draft CDCA plan including wilderness study results will be published for public review and comment early in 1980. The instant study areas are being studied early in response to the FLPMA mandate to report to the President by July 1, 1980, on the wilderness suitability of 55 BLM primitive areas and natural areas.

The study policies and procedures to be used for the remaining WSA's will be developed and issued in draft for public review and comment during 1980.

The BLM has adopted the goal of completing the wilderness studies well ahead of the 1991 deadline given in FLPMA, with areas of high resource conflict being scheduled for early study. The Bureau's objective is to complete the studies as soon as possible, so as to minimize conflict with other resource uses. A full schedule of wilderness studies will be developed as soon as the wilderness inventory has been completed late in 1980. The schedule will be based on public comment, as well as on the BLM's current planning schedule and on the location of important resource conflicts.

Interim Management

FLPMA directed that lands under wilderness review be managed so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness. Certain exceptions to this mandate were provided for mineral and grazing uses and for valid existing rights. In areas which have wilderness characteristics, the "interim management policy" must remain in effect until Congress acts on the President's recommendations on each area. The BLM published its Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review on December 12, 1979. Regulations implementing this policy for mining activities under the 1872 Mining Law will be issued early in 1980 (43 CFR 3802).

National Wildlife Refuge Areas

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890), provided the authority and indicated the procedure by which lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System that meet the necessary requirements could be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review, within 10 years after September 3, 1964, of every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island, regardless of size, within the National Wildlife Refuge System to determine the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A total of 113 units, comprising approximately 29 million acres, in the National Wildlife Refuge System were identified as requiring review under the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1979, favorable Wilderness recommendations for or within the following 90 units* of the National Wildlife Refuge System were transmitted to Congress (those areas underlined and capitalized are established National Wilderness Areas). The list includes legislative action through adjournment of the first session of the 96th Congress:

*The previously identified 92 units have become 90 through the actions of (a) consolidation of Charles Sheldon Antelope Range and Sheldon National Antelope Refuge as the Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge and (b) passage in the 95th Congress of the Oregon Islands addition (P.L. 95-450).

1. AGASSIZ, MINNESOTA
2. Aleutian Islands NWR[1/], Alaska[2/]
3. Aleutian Islands NWR, Alaska (Unimak WP)[3/]
4. Anaho Island NWR, Nevada
5. Back Bay NWR, Virginia
6. BERING SEA, ALASKA
7. BIG LAKE, ARKANSAS
8. SALT CREEK, NEW MEXICO (Bitter Lake NWR)
9. BLACKBEARD ISLAND, GEORGIA
10. BOGOSLOF, ALASKA
11. Bombay Hook NWR, Delaware
12. BOSQUE DEL APACHE, NEW MEXICO
13. BRETON, LOUISIANA
14. BRIGANTINE, NEW JERSEY
15. Cabeza Prieta NWR, Arizona[4/]
16. CAPE ROMAIN, SOUTH CAROLINA
17. Cedar Island NWR, North Carolina
18. CEDAR KEYS, FLORIDA
19. CHAMISSO, ALASKA
20. Charles M. Russell NWR, Montana[4/]
21. CHASE LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA
22. CHASSAHOWITZKA, FLORIDA[5/]
23. Chincoteague NWR, Virginia (Assateague Island WP)[6/]

24. COPALIS, WASHINGTON (Unit of WASHINGTON ISLANDS NWA) 7/
25. CRAB ORCHARD, ILLINOIS
26. Crescent Lake NWR, Nebraska
27. Desert National Wildlife Range, Nevada 4/
28. FARALLON, CALIFORNIA
29. FLATTERY ROCK, WASHINGTON (Unit of WASHINGTON ISLANDS NWA)
30. FORRESTER ISLAND, ALASKA
31. FORT NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA
32. GRAVEL ISLAND, WISCONSIN (Unit of WISCONSIN ISLANDS NWA)
33. GREAT SWAMP, NEW JERSEY
34. GREAT WHITE HERON, FLORIDA (Unit of FLORIDA KEYS NWA)
35. GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN (Unit of WISCONSIN ISLANDS NWA)
36. Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge, Oregon
37. Havasu NWR, Arizona/California
38. Hawaiian Islands NWR, Hawaii
39. HAZY ISLANDS, ALASKA
40. HURON, MICHIGAN
41. Imperial NWR, Arizona/California
42. ISLAND BAY, FLORIDA
43. Izembek NWR, Alaska 2/
44. J.N. "DING" DARLING, FLORIDA
45. Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska
46. KEY WEST, FLORIDA (Unit of FLORIDA KEYS NWA)

47. Kofa NWR, Arizona[4/]

48. LACASSINE, LOUISIANA

49. LAKE WOODRUFF, FLORIDA

50. LOSTWOOD, NORTH DAKOTA

51. Malheur NWR, Oregon

52. Mattamuskeet NWR, North Carolina

53. MEDICINE LAKE, MONTANA

54. MICHIGAN ISLANDS, MICHIGAN

55. Mille Lacs NWR, Minnesota

56. MINGO, MISSOURI

57. Missisquoi NWR, Vermont

58. MONOMOY, MASSACHUSETTS

59. MOOSEHORN - BARING UNIT, MAINE

60. MOOSEHORN - EDMUNDS UNIT, MAINE

61. NATIONAL KEY DEER, FLORIDA (Unit of FLORIDA KEYS NWA)

62. Noxubee NWR, Mississippi

63. Nunivak NWR, Alaska[2/]

64. OKEFENOKEE, GEORGIA

65. OREGON ISLANDS, OREGON

66. Parker River NWR, Massachusetts

67. PASSAGE KEY, FLORIDA

68. Pea Island NWR, North Carolina

69. PELICAN ISLAND, FLORIDA

70. QUILLAYUTE NEEDLES, WASHINGTON (Unit of WASHINGTON ISLANDS NWA)

71. RED ROCK LAKES, MONTANA
72. Rice Lake NWR, Minnesota
73. SAINT LAZARIA, ALASKA
74. SAINT MARKS, FLORIDA
75. SAN JUAN ISLANDS, WASHINGTON
76. Santee NWR, South Carolina
77. Semidi NWR, Alaska
78. SENEY, MICHIGAN
79. Sheldon NWR, Nevada/Oregon 4/
80. SIMEONOF, ALASKA
81. SWANQUARTER, NORTH CAROLINA
82. TAMARAC, MINNESOTA
83. THREE ARCH ROCKS, OREGON
84. TUXEDNI, ALASKA
85. UL BEND, MONTANA
86. Valentine NWR, Nebraska
87. WEST SISTER ISLAND, OHIO
88. White River NWR, Arkansas
89. WICHITA MOUNTAINS, OKLAHOMA
90. WOLF ISLAND, GEORGIA

1/ NWR - National Wildlife Refuge.
2/ Action deferred pending native land selections under the Native Claims Settlement Act.
3/ WP - Wilderness Proposal
4/ Deferral of action requested pending completion of mineral survey by USGS and Bureau of Mines.
5/ Private inholdings to be acquired and automatically become Wilderness upon acquisition (Chassahowitzka - 315 acres/128 hectares).
6/ Joint proposal by FWS and NPS.
7/ NWA - National Wilderness Area.

Of the 90 units previously submitted to Congress, 58 units totaling approximately 771,328 acres/312,279 hectares have been designated for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by Public Law 90-532 of September 28, 1968, Public Law 91-504 of October 23, 1970, Public Law 92-364 of August 7, 1972, Public Law 93-429 of October 1, 1974, Public Law 93-550 of December 26, 1974, Public Law 93-632 of January 2, 1975, Public Law 94-557 of October 19, 1976, and Public Law 95-450 of October 11, 1978. Of the 90 units, 32 units are awaiting final action.

Lands within the following 17 national wildlife refuges have been found by the Secretary of the Interior to be unsuitable for wilderness designation, and the Department recommended that no further action be taken:

1. Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Utah
2. Blackwater NWR, Maryland
3. Bowdoin NWR, Montana
4. Deer Flat NWR, Idaho
5. Horicon NWR, Wisconsin
6. Jones Island NWR, Washington[1/]
7. Klamath Forest NWR, Oregon
8. Laguna Atascosa NWR, Texas
9. Little Pend Oreille NWR, Washington
10. Martin NWR, Maryland
11. National Bison Range, Montana
12. National Elk Refuge, Wyoming
13. Salt Plain NWR, Oklahoma
14. Savannah NWR, South Carolina/Georgia
15. Smith Island NWR, Washington[1/]
16. Turnbull NWR, Washington
17. Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin[2/]

1/ - Public land Order 5515 dated August 27, 1975, consolidated these two NWR's along with 2 others, San Juan NWR (previously submitted) and Matia Island NWR, to form the San Juan NWR.

2/ - Determined unsuitable, however recommendation from results of restudy, requested by Administration delayed pending completion of the Great River Environmental Action Team (GREAT) study.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION

Departmental action on all identified areas requiring review under provisions of The Wilderness Act have been completed except as follows:

Five proposed refuges have action deferred pending completion of mineral surveys.

1. Cabeza Prieta NWR, Arizona
2. Charles M. Russell NWR, Montana*
3. Desert National Wildlife Range, Nevada
4. Kofa NWR, Arizona
5. Sheldon NWR, Nevada/Oregon*

Four Alaska study areas were deferred due to pending legislation and/or selections under ANSCA.

1. Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Alaska
2. Hazen Bay NWR, Alaska
3. Kodiak NWR, Alaska
4. Wm. O. Douglas Arctic National Wildlife Range, Alaska

The Department has made ANCSA related Wilderness recommendations to the 96th Congress for the following Alaska refuge areas:

1. Aleutian Islands
2. Izembek
3. Kenai
4. New Alaska Marine
5. Semidi
6. Unimak
7. Wm. O. Douglas Arctic

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*Mineral surveys have been completed and results published jointly by the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey.

Review of Roadless Areas in the National Park System

Section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act directed the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more within units of the National Park System under his jurisdiction on September 3, 1964. Certain acts which established new units of the National Park System since September 3, 1964, have also provided for wilderness reviews in accordance with procedures contained in the Wilderness Act. After his review, the Secretary reports to the President as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each area for preservation as part of the Wilderness System and the President sends his recommendation to the Congress.

A total of 74 National Park System units are to be reviewed under the provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Recommendations for 59 of these units have now been submitted to the Congress. Wilderness reviews of 13 National Park System units are to be completed by various times through 1983.

Congressional Action

Prior to 1979, lands within the following 55 existing and proposed units of the National Park System were favorably recommended to the Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System:

- Arches National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
- Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland, Virginia
- Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
- Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
- Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
- Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
- Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah (now National Park)
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
- Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
- Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
- Colorado National Monument, Colorado
- Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
- Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
- Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee
- Death Valley National Monument, California, Nevada
- Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado, Utah
- Everglades National Park, Florida
- Gates of the Arctic National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park)
- Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park)
- Glacier National Park, Montana
- Grand Canyon Complex, Arizona
- Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
- Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina, Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi
Haleakala National Park, Hawaii
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park)
Kenai Fjords National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park)
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Lake Clark National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park and preserve)
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska (proposed name Change to Denali National Park)
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
North Cascades Complex, Washington (includes north Cascades National Park and Lake Chelan and Ross Lake National Recreation Areas)
Olympic National Park, Washington
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Point Reyes National Seashore, California
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Sequoia National Park, California
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument, Alaska (proposed national park and preserve)
Yellowstone National Park, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Park, Utah

Also prior to 1979, wilderness reviews found the lands within Chaco Canyon, White Sands and Wupatki National Monuments, Padre Island National Seashore and Mammoth Cave National Park nonsuitable for wilderness designation at the present time. The Congress was also advised that wilderness recommendations for Lake Mead National Recreation Area would be made following a study of power needs by the Water and Power Resources Service.

The Congress has designated the following 25 areas as wilderness. These wilderness areas take their name from the National Park System unit in which they are located. Other lands within some of these units have been designated as potential wilderness additions. The Congress provided that all lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Wilderness Name	State	Wilderness Acreage	Potential Wilderness Acreage
Badlands	SD	64,250	
Bandelier	NM	23,267	
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	CO	11,180	
Buffalo National River	AR	10,529	25,471
Carlsbad Caverns	NM	33,125	320
Chiricahua	AZ	9,440	2
Craters of the Moon	ID	43,243	
Everglades	FL	1,296,500	81,900
Great Sand Dunes	CO	33,450	670
Guadalupe Mountains	TX	46,850	
Gulf Islands	FL, MS	1,800	2,800
Haleakala	HA	19,270	5,500
Hawaii Volcanoes	HA	123,100	7,850
Isle Royale	MI	131,880	231
Joshua Tree	CA	429,690	37,550
Lassen Volcanic	CA	78,982	
Lava Beds	CA	28,460	
Mesa Verde	CO	8,100	
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	312,600	1,240
Petrified Forest	AZ	50,260	
Pinnacles	CA	12,952	990
Point Reyes	CA	25,370	8,003
Saguaro	AZ	71,400	
Shenandoah	VA	79,579	
Theodore Roosevelt	ND	29,920	
TOTALS		2,975,197	172,527

Departmental Action

Preliminary wilderness studies and public hearings have been completed for the following units:

- Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida
- Big Thicket National Preserve, Texas
- Canaveral National Seashore, Florida
- Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia
- Fire Island National Seashore, New York
- Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona, Utah
- Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona, Nevada
- Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

This brought to 70 the number of units for which public hearings have been held since enactment of the Wilderness Act.

Field Studies

Studies of roadless areas leading to the development of preliminary wilderness study reports are continuing as integral parts of general management plan studies. The general management plan, giving direction to all resource management, visitor use, and development programs for each park, provides a firm base for the wilderness report.

Additions to Study Programs

Four additional wilderness studies are required by separate Acts authorizing new park units and are to be completed by various times through October 1, 1983. These include:

Channel Islands National Park, California (P.L. 96-199)
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina (P.L. 93-477)
Congaree Swamp National Monument, South Carolina (P.L. 94-545)
Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota (P.L. 91-661)

This brings to 74 the number of units of the National Park System subject to study pursuant to the Wilderness Act.